The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XI. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1899. NO. 13

Our Furnishing Goods are going in great shape. Shows that they are about the right stuff. Oh! Our

STRAW HATS

are in and they are Fine Fancy Bands, Black and Blue Bands. Prices from

25 CENTS

up. A full line of

Children's, Boys' and Men's.

Also, just received a new line of

Shirts, Ties, Washable Ascots, 25c

They are beauts.

Ask to see the newest collar on the market JUTINA. It is a dandy.

Our tailoring department is complete. Lots of suitings to make a selection from. We have been doing lots of work in this department. Everybody pleased with our work. No misfits. Come in and look over our line of samples. We can save you money.

Suits from $9.50 to $40.00

Trousers from $2.50 to $10.00

Fit Guaranteed.

Joe S. Miller, In the Diamond. Huntingdon.

Attractive Offerings For Careful Buyers.

OPENING of our Regular Spring Trade with a stock that has beauty and excellence, Our assortment of

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
SPRING HATS,

Groceries. Hardware, Oils, Paints, Lime, Wall Paper, Fish and everything found in an Up-to-Date Country Store is now ready—complete in every sense of the word.

Every Day a Bargain Day.

Be a friend to your purse by buying your goods from

J. O. HEATON,

Cassville, Penn'a.

Ready

WITH MY BIG BARGAINS.

Above me stands no competing stocks;
Below me lie no competing prices.

I will commence with
I will continue with
I will end with
BARGAINS.

Fine goods and plenty of them. All the leading and representative styles in

Ladies', Gents' and Misses' Fine Shoes.

Every department full of new novelties, rich in quality and style.

You will be Sure to Find What You Want

Our aim—To keep the best;
Our ambition—To please our trade.
Our principle—Fair dealing; one price—the lowest.

My Welcome Word for All—

..... *Bargains* .....

J. C. Hazlett,

402 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa.

UNION NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON.

No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.

H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.

R. J. MATTERN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, E. M. Greene, R. J. Mattern, K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Go to W. G. Ewing, Mount Union, for timothy and clover seed.

—Five-cent dress plaids, 5c good yellow muslin at W. G. Ewing's, Mount Union, Pa.

—Mrs. Annie Shuff and child, of Altoona, were guests of T. M. Wood's family last week.

—Wesley P. Harvey and wife, of McKees Rocks, are visiting at the home of S. C. Harvey's family.

—The Juniata Valley campmeeting at Newton Hamilton will open August 15th and close August 25th.

—Mrs. Rev. Treverton has been spending the past week at the home of her father in Perry county.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., recommends and sells all of Chamberlain's remedies advertised in the ITEM.

—Mrs. G. F. DeForrest and children, of Huntingdon, are visiting among friends and relatives in this place.

—For clothing, hats, caps, shoes, shirts, etc., it will save you money to go to W. G. Ewing's, Mount Union, Pa.

—Rev. S. E. Slater, of Martinsburg, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Huntingdon Evangelical church.

—For dress goods, plaids, henriettas, ginghams, muslins, etc., it will pay you to go to W. G. Ewing's, Mount Union, Pa.

—Miss Amanda Shope, of Saltillo, was a guest of G. D. Wood's family last Saturday. We were favored with a brief call from her.

—NOTICE.—Any person wanting ear corn can buy it at our cribs in Newton Hamilton for 48c per bushel of 70 lbs. Ewing & Kinsloe.

—L. F. Baker recently moved to the Dunn property on Ridge street which he purchased a few weeks ago from Mrs. W. H. Dunn.

—The change in our ad. in this issue is out of the regular order of business, yet we do not want you to overlook it. William Reed & Son.

—Miss Mabel Swope, of Colfax, Pa., is visiting at the home of her uncle, U. G. Pheasant. She will remain until after the Fourth of July.—Juniata Cor. to Altoona *Tribune*.

—Mrs. J. G. Hicks, daughter, Margaret, and son, John, departed yesterday morning to visit friends in Philadelphia, New Jersey and New York. We wish them a pleasant trip.

—Scott Brown, wife and son, of Orbisonia, were guests of George Godard and wife over Sunday. Mr. Brown is employed as a clerk at Galitzin and returned to his duties on Monday.

—Harry R. Woodward, of Pittsburg, and Miss Emma Woodward, of Westmoreland county, who had been enjoying a brief vacation beneath the parental roof, have returned to their respective duties.

—At a meeting held Monday afternoon of the candidates nominated at the recent Republican county convention, L. H. Beers, Esq., was elected county chairman. There were four candidates for the position.

—The old log house on Chestnut street which was one of the landmarks of the town but which has been an eyesore for several years, owing to its dilapidated condition, was torn down last week.

—The Mapleton Sand company last week commenced work on a drift from the mouth of the mill schutes to the quarry in order to shorten the haul of the rock from the quarry to the mill. When completed it will be a valuable improvement to the plant.

—R. E. Evans, of Dakota City, Nebraska, president judge of the eighth judicial district of that state, was, on the 9th inst. elected grand senior warden of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Nebraska. Judge Evans is a Huntingdon county boy who is evidently forging ahead in his adopted state. He is a son of the late Levi Evans, of Coalmont. We heartily congratulate him on his advancement.

—Hugh Galbraith, of Rockhill, spent Saturday and Sunday among friends in Mapleton. He informs us that eighteen of the coke ovens at the Rockhill furnace will be fired at once and if the result is satisfactory all will be put in operation. The coke will be manufactured for market.

—Our townsman, Rev. R. S. Woodward, although not as robust as previous to his recent affliction, seems to have lost none of his skill as a gardener and poultry raiser. The menu of his dinner table last Friday included new potatoes, new peas and young chicken—all home grown.

—Mr. P. Ketcham, of Pike City, Cal., says: "During my brother's late sickness from sciatic rheumatism, Chamberlain's Pain Balm was the only remedy that gave him any relief." Many others have testified to the prompt relief from pain which this liniment affords. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—Children's day services were held in the Presbyterian church last Sunday evening. The programme, "The Twentieth Century," was rendered in a pleasing manner and the participants acquitted themselves creditably. The church was crowded on this occasion and the audience was pleased.

—The annual meeting of the State Teachers' association will be held at Gettysburg, beginning July 4 and closing July 7. A patriotic program has been arranged for July Fourth, including an address by Hon. Marriott Brosius. The session will be interesting and valuable to all friends of education.

—Miss Kate Cowher last week moved from Mapleton to Stormstown, Centre county. For several years Miss Cowher has been engaged in the millinery business at this place and she was skillful and tasteful designer. She was also an active church worker. Her many friends regret her removal and wish her success in her new location.

—A basket picnic, to which all well-disposed people are invited, will be held at Riverside Park, July 4th. The grounds will be in excellent condition and a day of pleasure is anticipated. Various amusements will be provided and patriotic addresses will be delivered. Refreshments will be sold on the grounds for the benefit of the Mapleton cornet band.

—Arthur F. Parker, employed at the Juniata shops, came down to Mapleton unexpectedly last Thursday morning and on the noon train he and Miss Prudie Miller went to Huntingdon where they were quietly united in marriage, the officiating clergyman being Rev. M. L. Smith. Mr. Parker is an industrious young man of good principles and his partner is one of the best young women of this community and an excellent housekeeper. We wish them a long, joyous and prosperous journey on the sea of life.

—At Monday's session of argument court C. C. Brewster, a student in the law office of Thomas F. Bailey, and John H. Glazier, a student under J. R. & W. B. Simpson, were admitted to the bar. Both young men, who are pure gold, intellectually and morally, passed exceptionally fine examinations, and enter upon the practice of the law with every prospect of success. We congratulate them upon their admission, commend them to the favorable consideration of the public, and wish them success.—*Globe*.

—Bad management keeps more people in poor circumstances than any other one cause. To be successful one must look ahead and plan ahead so that when a favorable opportunity presents itself he is ready to take advantage of it. A little forethought will also save much expense and valuable time. A prudent and careful man will keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarroea Remedy in the house, the shiftless fellow will wait until necessity compels it and then ruin his best horse going for a doctor and have a big doctor bill to pay, besides; one pays out 25 cents, the other is out a hundred dollars and then wonders why his neighbor is getting richer while he is getting poorer. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

GAVE BAIL FOR COURT.

Result of the Hearing of Adolph W. Oppel on Saturday Last.

On Saturday afternoon, beginning at 2 o'clock, the case of the United States against Adolph W. Oppel was heard before Commissioner McLeod. The charge against the defendant is that in violation of section 3923 of the revised statutes of the United States he did unlawfully use or attempt to use, in payment of postage on mail matter, postage stamps which had before been used for a like purpose. At the conclusion of the hearing, which resulted in Mr. Oppel being held for trial before the United States court at Erie the third Monday in July, the defendant furnished bail in the sum of $700, Frank Oppel, a son of the defendant, being the bondsman.

Adolph W. Oppel has been postmaster at Oppelsville, Juniata county, for many years. He is a shrewd old German nearly 70 years of age, with considerable property and it seems very strange he should be guilty of trying to cheat the government out of a few cents postage. The first witness was William R. Leffard, the postmaster of a little town near Oppelsville. He testified that he had marked some stamps on letters that went through Oppel's hands and that afterwards the very same stamps were used by Oppel on other letters. The letters bearing the marked stamps were produced and identified by the witness. Postoffice Inspector M. W. Malone, of Harrisburg, had asked him to mark the stamps. When the stamps came back they looked as if they had been rubbed and worn and some of them bore the cancellation marks of two different postoffices.

Inspector Malone testified that the defendant had confessed to him that he had used twenty-five stamps that had been cancelled.

Oppel was allowed to tell his side of the story. He denied having ever used any cancelled stamps and stated the ten dollars worth that he had purchassed had been spoiled by water and that to avoid trouble he had marked them with pen or pencil when he used them. He said that he thought it would be better to use them himself than to sell them to his patrons. He caused a little flurry to the postoffice inspector by accusing that official of offering to keep the matter quiet on payment of $50. He seemed to be willing to take back that statement however before the lawyer got through with him.

When asked why he had invited Mr. Malone to stay for supper after the latter had tried to get money out of him Oppel replied: "The Bible says we are to love our enemies." A lawyer remarked, "I fear you are too good for this world, Mr. Oppel," and the ready old German answered, "Yes I am too good, that is the reason I am getting into trouble now.—*Altoona Tribune*.

Reduced Rates to Richmond, Va., via Pennsylvania Railroad, Accounf International Convention Baptist Young People's Union.

On account of the International Convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of America, to be held at Richmond, Va., July 13 to 16, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged to sell excursion tickets from points on its line, to Richmond, at rate of *single fare for the round trip* (tickets via Baltimore and steamboat fifty cents more than single fare).

Tickets will be sold July 11 to 13, and will be good to return until July 31, inclusive, except that on deposit of ticket with the Joint Agent at Richmond before July 28, and the payment of fifty cents, the return limit may be extended to leave Richmond not later than August 15, 1899.

Stop over at Washington on return trip for ten days, not to exceed final limit of ticket.

For specific rates and conditions apply to Ticket Agents. 6-21-2t

A Frightful Blunder

Will often cause a horrible Burn, Scald, Cut or Bruise. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures Old Sores, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Corns, all Skin Eruptions. Best Pile cure on earth. Only 25c a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

A Pleasant Reunion.

A pleasant little reunion of the surviving members of the family of Mrs. R. P. Smith was held on Saturday, June 17th, at the residence of R. P. Smith in Smith valley, it being the birthday of her only brother, J. W. Fisher, of Tyrone, who, with his wife and two children, Miss Emma Fisher, of Petersburg, and Mrs. Julia F. Wilson, of McVeytown, arrived at Mapleton on the different trains on the morning of the 17th and were met by the portly R. P. Smith himself who, with a spring wagon, conveyed them to his home where truly a pleasant time was spent by this brother and sisters who had not all been together for some years and as they talked they realized more and more the truth of the poet's words:

Many changes have taken place, since last we met,
Blushes have been brightened and tears have been wept,
Friends have been scattered, like roses in bloom,
Some to the bridal and some to the tomb.

Among which last is the eldest sister and father and mother who have gone before.

Not the least of the pleasures of this visit was the refreshments served by R. P. Smith and family who spared no pains or expense that their guests might have a pleasant time. May they have many such reunions, and may they finally be reunited in Heaven is the wish of a friend.

* * *

Argument Court.

The regular session of June argument court convened on Monday forenoon of last week at ten o'clock, with all the judges on the bench.

S. P. Davis, guardian of the minor children of Israel Bigelow, late of Jackson township, deceased, was authorized to mortgage real estate of his wards for payment of debts.

Sale of the real estate of Reuben Myers, late of the borough of Shirleysburg, deceased, was ordered for payment of debts.

Upon motion of John D. Dorris, Esq., John H. Glazier and Charles C. Brewster were admitted to the bar as practicing attorneys.

In re partition of the real estate of J. W. Cisney, late of Tell township, deceased, distribution account confirmed.

In re partition of the real estate of William Vaughn, late of Tell township, deceased, distribution account filed and approved.

Bond of William Drake, trustee in partition in estate of Silas Drake, late of Dublin township, deceased, approved.

Report of H. W. Petriken, auditor to distribute balance in hands of James Cullen, executor of James Burke, late of Spruce Creek, deceased, confirmed nisi.

L. S. Geissinger, executor of Mary D. Clement, late of Huntingdon, deceased, cited to file an account.

Report of C. H. Whittaker, Esq., master in re divorce of Ella S. McNerland, vs. T. J. McNerland filed, and decree awarded upon payment of costs.

A. W. Pheasant was appointed tax collector for Cass township.

In re Commonwealth, vs. Jesse Rex, motion filed to quash certiorari,

Supplement report of W. B. Simpson, Esq., auditor to distribute balance in hands of Saml. Ralston, assignee of S. F. Krider of Warriorsmark, confirmed nisi.

W. E. Faulkender and R. K. Miller were appointed appraisers in re assigned estate of John A. Heffner and wife, of Huntingdon, and inventory filed.

Report of W. B. Simpson, Esq., master to report decree in re divorce of Mary E. Kelly, vs. Geo. Crawford, filed and confirmed.

H. B. Dunn, Esq., was appointed auditor to decide exceptions and make distribution of funds in hands of W. J. Forbes, Esq., assignee of J. H. Westbrook & Son, of Huntingdon.

W. J. Forbes, Esq., appointed commissioner to take testimony in re libel in divorce of Charles M. Vanhouser, vs. Jennie Vanhouser.

In re Thos. H. Adams, vs. A. W. Oppel et al., disclaimer as to certain lands filed.

Return of sale by E. J. Durburrow, committee of J. R. Durburrow, of Huntingdon, confirmed nisi.

Report of reviewers in the matter of the assessment of damages sustained by John M. Jeffries by reason of the Tuscarora railroad passing through his lands in Tell township, filed.

In re Commonwealth ex rel Harriet N. Bealman et al., vs. B. F. Stitt, new trial refused.

In re review of road in Tod township near M. G. Brumbaugh's, confirmed absolutely.

In re assigned estate of A. D. Rohm, of Huntingdon, inventory filed.

Sale of the real estate of Catharine Houpt, late of Hopewell township, deceased, awarded for payment of debts.

Sale of the real estate of Lewis Hefright, late of Huntingdon, deceased, awarded for payment of debts. Administrators authorized to bid at sale.

Petition of J. F. Schock, Esq., administrator of Rebecca L. Baker, for leave to pay over balance in his hands to Joseph A. Kelly, the domicile administrator in West Virginia. Prayer granted.

Jas. S. Woods, Esq., and John S. Bare, sureties for H. H. Pressler, administrator of J. M. Holler, late of Brady township, deceased, ordered to file an account.

Absolute confirmation of account of W. P. Grissinger, administrator of Saml. A. Grissinger, late of Clay township, deceased, stricken off and leave granted to file exceptions in four days.

In re Matilda Sheetrom and Chas. Sheetrom, vs. The Trexler Stave & Lumber Co., new trial refused.

Court adjourned to meet July 3rd, 1899.

LARGE GOLDFISH FARM.

THE PETS REQUIRE CAREFUL AND SYSTEMATIC RAISING.

The Propagating Plant Consists of Innumerable Little Ponds—The Sun Is the Artist That Paints the Delicate Tints on the Sensitive Scales — No Two Alike.

In Shelby county, Indiana, about thirty miles from Indianapolis, is the largest goldfish "farm" in the world. Here the original goldfish men in the country have their propagating plant and here are produced some of the finest specimens in the world. The pets require a careful and systematic raising that is seldom considered by those who desire to purchase them at a small price. The farm is known as Spring Lake Fishery, and consists of innumerable small ponds all connected by narrow channels or sluiceways, in which the flow of water is controlled by water gates. These ponds are constructed with careful regard for depth, size height of embankment and amount and kind of shrubbery on the banks. The most careful consideration is given to these details, for it has been demonstrated that they all, each and collectively, influence the health and development of the fish and the perfecting of the color without which the goldfish is valueloss.

Immediately after it is hatched the goldfish is very much like any common everyday minnow, and there is nothing in its appearance to indicate the glorious hues it will afterward assume. For more than a year it has a dull, whitish silvery color, which gradually gives place to the shadings and blotches of color so well known by fanciers.

Sprink Lake Fishery is owned by L. Shoup, who has spent his life in studying the habits of goldfish and how nature may be assisted in her work of coloring the little beauties. He has found that the sun is the artist who makes the delicate tints on the film of the fishes' sensitive scales. But the sun is a variable artist, and no two of the fishes he paints are exactly alike. If a fish is kept in the shade from infancy it will always retain its youthful, silvery color and will be very ordinary, and, in fact, worthless fish; but if it is allowed to bask in sunny shallows and to lie with its sides exposed on pebbly ripples, its scales will absorb the rainbow tints of the sunlight refracted through the wavelets of crystal water.

It is not within the power of man to define or regulate the coloring of the fish, but by careful attention to the exposure to the sun's rays he can make the shades sober-hued or brilliant. Generally there is the greatest demand for bright colors, and those fishes are produced in greatest numbers whose markings are pronounced. There are but few exceptions to prove the rule that the sun is the only agency that paints the fish, but occasionally one is found that grows to maturity and to the last retains its dull, silvery color. These are the albinos and cannot be accounted for. They simply exist, and that is all that is known about them. The food a fish eats has nothing to do with developing its color. All the fish in Spring Lake Fishery are fed exactly the same food, and it is undeviating in quantity and quality. Toasted bread and nothing else is given them two or three times a week, and they thrive upon it better than anything else. It is well adapted to their delicate organism, and with the natural food, such as flies and worms, they can capture, is recommended for use in private aquariums.

The greatest difficulty with which the golfish raiser has to contend is the night-prowling animals, such as cats, coons and opossums. These animals are very adept at catching fish and experience little difficulty in securing all they want of the domesticated goldfish, which take alarm but slowly. Snakes and crayfish are also destroyers of the goldfish, and the most constant vigilance is maintained to see that none of those animals gain access to the ponds. The goldfish is insectivorous, and his appetite often leads to his death. The sting of some insects is fatal, and for a common snake feeder to deposit an egg upon one of the little vertebrates means its sure death.

The freaks and unusual developments in the fish are the varieties which always bring the highest prices in the market. Odd and rare colors and spots and blotches are the kind of markings most preferred by fanciers. Unusual shapes in the fish are also very much sought after and invariably bring high figures. In physical development the tail is the great favorite of nature, for it is that appendage that receives the most attention. Fish with two, three, four and even five tails are not uncommon, and a few specimens with six tails have been known, but they are rare. These abnormal developments are always accompanied by the most brilliant hues, and have been known to bring almost fabulous prices.

More than 200,000 fish are in the Spring Lake Fishery, and specimens are sent every year into every state and territory. The aquariums of nearly every country on earth have drawn upon it for perfect specimens and for information concerning the production and care of the fish. Many of the royal aquariums in Europe are kept replenished from this fishery.

Goldfish in private aquariums should be regularly fed, but never overfed, the water should be kept fresh and at an even temperature, and the aquarium placed in the dark at night.

SENATOR CLARK AND MARCUS DALY.

Eli Perkins Says There Will Be Fun in Montana.

There is fun brewing in Montana, writes Eli Perkins in the New York Sun. Marcus and Senator Clark are neighbors in Anaconda. They are both Democrats, and both rich and powerful lions, but each wants the other to be a lamb. One must be swallowed before peace can come to Montana.

The newly-elected senator, Clark, is a fifty-millionaire, while Mr. Daly is a twenty-millionaire. Mr. Daly is a kind hearted man who came up from a miner's dinner pail, and the boys all like him, while Mr. Clark is much respected as a great scholastic man. He kept a country store, and once, when the whole country was covered with snow and a long blockade had stopped the railroads, he bought up all the baking powder in Butte and Anaconda. It became scarce. Miners traded gold dust for baking powder, and Clark made $60,000.

With this he went to Boston and heard some mine brokers talking about a rich copper mine in Arizona which could be had for $60,000. Clark started for Arizona, had every foot of the mine assayed, found it fifty times as rich as Boston thought it to be, and bought it on the spot. These Arizona copper mines are worth $50,000,000 now.

The difference between Mr. Daly and Mr. Clark occurred in this way:

A poor miner in Anaconda had a water right. Water rights are valuable in smelting copper and silver. The miner wanted to sell it and called on Mr. Daly, who really needed it.

"I don't think I want it," said Mr. Daly, "but I'll accommodate you if you let it go cheap enough."

"Well, $1000," said the miner. "How will that do?"

"Too much," said Mr. Daly, who as a sportsman was doing a little "bluffing." "Come and see me later."

The next day the miner saw Mr. Clark, who, knowing how valuable the water right was to Daly, asked him the price. When he found it was $1000 he handed the man a check and smiled to himself as he lit a cigar and thought of Brother Daly.

A month after this Mr. Clark said to Mr. Daly, "Marcus, you ought to have that Higgins water right. You need it."

"I'll have it soon," said Daly. "I'm dealing with Higgins now."

"But I have it," said Clark. "The man was poor and wanted a thousand and I took it."

"What, you got it!" exclaimed Daly, "and you'll sell it to me?"

"Yes, you need it more than I."

"And for how much?"

"Oh, $150,000!"

Mr. Daly drew a long breath, but paid the $150,000 for the water right.

This estranged the two millionaires.

Has Read the Bible Eleven Times.

A stout, elderly man was noticed gazing earnestly at a display of "Bibles in all languages" in a show window. A stroller passing halted to see what this man was gazing at, and remarked that there was a fine assortment of Bibles.

"Yes," said the man, "but I have one at home older and bigger than any of them." There did not seem to be any connection between the age and size of a Bible, so for lack of anything further to say the stroller asked the man if he had ever read his big Bible through.

"Yes," was the reply, "I have read it through eleven times."

"Holy Moses!" ejaculated the stroller. "What do you think of the Bible after reading it through so many times?"

"Well, the Bible is all right in places mostly. I will tell you how I came to read it through the first time. An old circuit rider who used to visit my father's house when I was a boy one Sunday preached a sermon from the text, 'For a man shall be judged according to the deeds done in the body.' I asked him if that text was to be found in the Bible, and he said, 'Of course it was.' I said I did not think it was, and he proposed that we both read the Bible through to find it. We did not find it, but I found so many things which interested me that I kept on reading the Bible till I have gone through it eleven times."—Portland Oregonian.

A Pretty Child Story.

The prettiest child story that I have seen lately is in French. A mother tells her little girl that because she has been naughty she will not kiss her for a week. Before two days have gone by the child's lips hunger so for her mother's kiss that she begs her not to punish her any more. The mother says: "No, my dear; I told you that I should not kiss you, and I must keep my word." "But, mamma, mamma," says the little girl, "would it be breaking your word if you should kiss me just once tonight when I'm asleep?"—Boston Transcript.

THE LABOR WORLD.

Iron mining gives employment to more than 17,000 persons in England.

Jewelers of New York City and bricklayers of Omaha have recently been organized.

The only powder mill in the United States employing exclusively union labor is at Birmingham, Ala.

Stone masons and bricklayers are in great demand in the Southwest, especially in Texas and New Mexico.

The two Kansas Cities now claim to have ninety-two labor organizations, with an aggregate membership of 50,000.

In Finland women work as carpenters, bricklayers, paper-hangers and bakers. They also have the right of suffrage.

New York Typographical Union has raised its Secretary's weekly salary to $30 and its walking delegate's to $25 per week.

There are between 5000 and 10,000 zinc workers in the district of Duenweg, Mo., and an effort is being made to organize them.

The Grand Court of Connecticut, Foresters of America, unanimously adopted a resolution making it mandatory that the union label shall appear on its printing.

The miners in all the mines in the region of Dubois, Penn., except those at Adrian and Dubois, have gone on strike. Fully 10,000 miners are now idle in the region.

Eight hundred Japanese workmen are now employed in track work on railways in Washington and Oregon, and they are said to give better and more constant service than white labor.

The Tennessee penitentiary mines, operated by 550 convicts at Brushy Mountain, produce 1000 tons of coal per day. Two hundred and fifty tons is made into coke and the rest is shipped to various centers.

The tool-making industry has been invaded by women. A hardware specialty factory at Reading, Penn., recently discharged its male operatives and engaged girls in their places. The girls, it is said, give satisfaction; besides, their labor is much cheaper.

The growth of conciliation and arbitration boards in Great Britian is one of the features of the industrial life of the end of the century. No fewer than 1465 disputes were brought before various of these boards in 1897, the latest date for which the figures are available, and of these 809 were settled by the boards without the necessity of a conflict. These boards exist in all trades, and their number increases every year.

CYCLING NOTES.

Fourteen States require railroads to carry bicycles as baggage.

There is an increased demand for the chainless wheels this season.

There is no falling off in the number of cyclists this season from those of other years.

There are thirteen thousand owners of bicycles in Maine, and the number increases rapidly.

There is one cycle among twenty-three persons in Berlin, Germany. The exact figures are 60,000 cyclists among a population of 2,000,000.

An alliance with the Intercollegiate Bicycle Association has been completed. This association includes every important college in the country.

On one of the most famous tracks in the country, and with the largest prize-list ever offered, the National championships will be contested at Boston, in August.

A bicycle chain should be as tight as it can be and still be loose. In other words, the "slack" should be taken up, but there should be no actual tension except when the wheel is ridden.

At the international championship tournament in Montreal, beginning August 7, $3000 will be given in prizes for professional events. The largest individual prize will be $250, to the winner of the 500-kilometre race.

Most remarkable of the season's features in New York City is the increase in the number of juvenile wheels in use. Only a few years ago a child of six or seven on a bicycle was a novelty. To-day there are hundreds of them in the city.

In Germany, no rider considers himself a full-fledged bicyclist unless he belongs to one or more wheel clubs. The Germans are essentially a fraternal people, and if the Teutonic brother is denied admission to one club, he is pretty sure to find another to take him in.

Road racing privileges have suffered more or less curtailment during the past two years and in a few sections the sport has been stopped altogether. Promoters of first-class events, however, usually have little difficulty in getting sanction from city and town authorities. Road racing is an excellent sport and interesting to a great many people, and those who undertake the management of events should exercise great care in seeing that privileges are not abused.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

New York spectators are again howling for Rusie.

Weyhing continues to be Washington's leading pitcher.

Bostonians now rate Willis the greatest pitcher in America.

Hickman, of Boston, is now the only undefeated League pitcher.

The Louisvilles are not hitting nearly as well as they did last season.

McGraw and Sheckard, of Baltimore, to date lead the League in base stealing.

Phillips has done better work than any member of the Cincinnati pitching staff.

It is beginning to look as though McKean, of St. Louis, has seen his days in baseball.

New York is worse this season than last. The regular attendance does not average 1000 people to a game.

Rusie has notified the management of the New York Club that he is willing to sign a New York contract whenever the figures are made equal to those in his contract of last season.

Ritchey, of Louisville, has given up vegetarianism and has become a meat eater, having become convinced that a man cannot eat hay and stuff and bear up under the strain of a playing season.

"It's almost a cinch for Boston to win with Willis pitching," Grady is credited with saying. "His speed is terrific, and he's using a curve that is apt to put a player out of business reaching for it."

Tebeau will use Cuppy, of St. Louis, only in case of absolute necessity. While the once great pitcher declares that he is in as good form as ever he was, Tebeau proposes to take no chances so long as he has five pitchers whose strength he can count on.

Manager Burns, of Chicago, is keeping young pitchers on the bench as long as possible before allowing them to make their major League debut. It gives them an opportunity of getting acquainted with the League batsmen without suffering defeat.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

Rear-Admiral Pierce Crosby, retired, one of the last of Farragut's active officers in the stirring sea fights of the Civil War, died here from diabetes, aged seventy-six. Admiral Crosby was retired in 1883, having seen forty-eight years of active service. Since his retirement he had lived in Washington.

The Ordnance Department of the army will send to General Otis 6000 rounds of ammunition for six-pounder rapid-fire guns, several of which are now in use in the Philippines. This ammunition is all of the smokeless powder kind. In addition to the artillery ammunition several thousand rounds of small-arm ammunition have already been sent from San Francisco to Manila.

The cruiser Detroit has been ordered to the Brooklyn Navy Yard for repairs.

The army and navy medical authorities are gratified at the sanitary work which is being accomplished in Havana Harbor, as it is said this promises to rid the locality of one of the chief causes of contagious fevers.

Henry C. Payne, Republican National Committeeman from Wisconsin, says that the Senate Finance Committee will agree on a plan for revision that will be formulated into a bill for the establishment of a gold standard.

President McKinley has granted a pardon to John Washington and Simmons Wolf, two Seminole Indians convicted of a heinous offense in Kansas in 1886, and sentenced to life imprisonment.

President McKinley has decided that no election for members of the Hawaiian Legislature shall be held this fall, as provided by the Hawaiian statutes. Hence the members of the last Legislature will hold over at the President's pleasure, and if the American Congress does not act before February the Legislature will then meet in regular session.

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, has sailed for Europe. He will remain there until fall, dividing his time between Paris and Carlsbad. Mr. De Wollant will be Russian Charge d'Affairs in the absence of the Ambassador.

William M. Steuart, of Michigan, has been appointed Chief of the Division of Manufactures in the Census Bureau. He has for some years been a statistical expert in the Bureau of Labor.

Major Sears, of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, now stationed at Duluth, Minn., has been detailed to establish harbor lines in the harbors of Porto Rico.

The Census Supervisors for the six districts into which New Jersey is divided are to be John H. Weastell, of Jersey City; Samuel A. Smith, of Newark; James M. Denton, of Paterson; Charles S. Lunis, of Imlaystown; General William L. James, and John Blowe, of Camden. These appointments will all have to be confirmed by the Senate when it meets.

The Government has been requested, by President Cabrera, of Gautemala, to suppress a filibustering expedition now being fitted out in Cuba for the purpose of overthrowing his Government.

Domestic.

About eighty foreign insurance companies recently indicted and fined heavily in Franklin Circuit Court on the charge of conspiring together to fix insurance rates won, in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky., a few days ago, in a decision reversing the judgment of the court below. The fines assessed against the companies in Franklin County alone aggregated over $20,000, and, in addition to this, indictments were found against them in nearly half the counties in the State.

Fred Schatz was killed by his wife at Rocky Ridge, Ohio. The couple were married two years ago, but had lived apart since last December. Schatz went to call on his wife to effect a reconciliation. As he entered the room where his wife was she struck him with a club, and he fell to the floor. He died in fifteen minutes. The woman was taken to the jail at Fort Clinton.

Carroll M. Rice, wife murderer, was hanged a few days ago at Alton, Mo. Just as the black cap was to be adjusted and while his legs were being pinioned he broke away from the Sheriff and attempted to escape. He was captured and quickly hanged.

Mayor Van Wyck, of New York City, has affixed his official signature to the resolution calling for the appropriation of $150,000 for the reception to Admiral Dewey.

Serious riots took place a few days in connection with the street railway strike in Cleveland, Ohio, and several non-union men were injured.

The Ladies' Aid Society, of the Dalton, Mich., Methodist Church gave an ice-cream social a few days ago and all who partook of the cream were poisoned. There has been one death, a child. Forty persons were very sick.

The Hotel Montasco, Hotel Hollis, the Postoffice building and Andrews's bicycle rooms at Nantasket Beach, Mass., were burned a few days ago. The fire started from a lighted match thrown out of a lunch cart in front of Hotel Montasco.

The will of Lieutenant Hassaurek, who was killed in the Philippines, probated at Cincinnati, Ohio, leaves $50,000. A portion of the fortune goes to the children of his cousin, Rear-Admiral Kautz.

John Moore shot and killed his wife and himself at Fort Smith, Ark., while in a frenzied rage at seeing his wife, from whom he had recently separated, in company with the Captain of the Salvation Army.

The Dane County State Bank, doing a general banking business at Stoughton, Wis., suspended. The bank was capitalized at $60,000. O. M. Turner was President and O. N. Falk, cashier.

No church services were permitted to be opened in the city of Beaumont, Texas, Sunday. Mayor Wheatby issued a proclamation prohibiting white or black churches from opening because of the prevalence of an epidemic of scarlet fever. Beaumont has about 12,000 inhabitants.

Foreign.

A number of Albanian bands, assisted by two thousand Turkish regular troops, a few days ago attacked a number of Servian villages in the Javlonitza District. A large number of men were killed and wounded on both sides. The Turks, being in superior force, overpowered the frontier guard, and established a blockade of three villages. A force of Servian regular troops was sent to the scene of the conflict with orders to expel the invaders.

The Italian Government has demanded satisfaction from France for the arbitrary arrest at Nice of the Italian General Giletta, taken into custody there on charge of espionage.

Eleven workmen were burned to death in a fire that destroyed a dwelling house near Rybinsk, in the Government of Yaroslav, European Russia.

The Spanish Senate at Madrid has adopted the bill ceding the Caroline and other islands to Germany.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

BUTTER.			
Creamery—West. extras...	$ —	@$	18½
Firsts...	17½	@	18
Thirds to seconds...	15	@	17
State—Thirds to firsts...	15	@	17¾
State Dairy tubs, extras...	—	@	17
Imitation Creamery...	12½	@	16
Factory, fresh firsts...	—	@	13½
Low grades...	12	@	13
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy...	—	@	7¾
Small...	7½	@	7¾
Part skims, good to prime.	5	@	5¼
Full skims...	—	@	3
EGGS.			
Nearby—Fancy...	17	@	17½
State and Penn—Fresh...	15½	@	16
Western—Choice...	15	@	15½
Southern...	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1898	—	@	1 42½
Medium, 1898...	1 27½	@	1 30
Pea, choice, 1898...	—	@	1 27½
Red kidney, choice, 1898...	1 72½	@	1 75
White kidney, choice, 1898	1 85	@	1 90
Yellow eye...	—	@	1 35
Lima, Cal., ₱ 60 lbs...	2 52½	@	2 55
Green peas, bags...	—	@	1 00
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Strawberries, Jersey, ₱ qt...	5	@	8
Huckleberries, ₱ qt...	6	@	12
Gooseberries, ₱ qt...	4	@	7
Blackberries, ₱ qt...	7	@	12
Muskmelons, Fla., ₱ case.	1 25	@	3 00
Watermelons, Fla., ₱ 100...	10 00	@	28 00
HOPS.			
State—1898, choice, ₱ lb...	—	@	—
Fair to prime...	12	@	15
Pacific Coast, 1898, choice..	—	@	17
Common to prime...	11	@	16
Old odds...	2	@	7
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb...	—	@	11
Spring chickens, ₱ lb...	13	@	24
Roosters, ₱ lb...	—	@	7
Turkeys, ₱ lb...	8	@	9
Ducks, ₱ pair...	50	@	75
Geese, ₱ pair...	75	@	1 25
Pigeons, ₱ pair...	20	@	30
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb...	—	@	10
Broilers, Phila., ₱ lb...	35	@	40
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb..	—	@	11
Ducks, L. I. spring, ₱ lb....	—	@	17
Squabs, ₱ doz...	1 25	@	2 25
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb...	82½	@	85
Clover mixed...	55	@	65
Clover...	45	@	50
Straw—Long rye...	40	@	45
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Rose, ₱ bbl...	2 00	@	3 25
Old, ₱ bbl...	1 25	@	1 75
Sweet, ₱ bbl...	1 00	@	3 00
Cabbages, ₱ crate...	1 00	@	2 50
Onions, N. O., ₱ bag...	1 50	@	1 75
Tomatoes, ₱ carrier...	1 00	@	2 75
Squash, ₱ crate...	75	@	2 50
Turnips, white, ₱ 100 bunches	25	@	75
Peas, L. I., ₱ bag...	1 00	@	1 50
Lima beans, ₱ crate...	1 00	@	2 00
String beans, ₱ crate...	75	@	1 25
Lettuce, ₱ bbl...	50	@	1 00
Spinach, ₱ bbl...	50	@	75
Beets, ₱ 100 bunches...	50	@	1 50
Kale, ₱ bbl...	25	@	50
Carrots, ₱ bbl...	1 00	@	2 50
Rhubarb, ₱ 100 bunches...	50	@	1 00
Cucumbers, ₱ basket...	50	@	1 00
Asparagus, ₱ doz. bunches.	50	@	3 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents...	3 85	@	4 00
Spring Patents...	4 00	@	4 15
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth...	—	@	84⅜
No. 2 Red...	82½	@	83⅞
Corn—No. 2...	40½	@	41⅝
Oats—No. 2 White...	—	@	32
Track mixed...	30	@	31½
Rye—Western...	65	@	65½
State...	—	@	60
Lard—City steam...	4.85c	@	4.90c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed...	7½	@	8½
Calves, city dressed...	7½	@	10
Country dressed...	7	@	9
Sheep, ₱ 100 lb...	3 25	@	4 50
Lambs, ₱ 100 lb...	6 25	@	8 00
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lb...	4 10	@	4 15
Country dressed...	4	@	6½

CROP CONDITIONS FAVORABLE.

Rains Have Relieved the Drought in the Southern States.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—In the weekly crop summary the Weather Bureau says that rains have largely relieved the drought in the Southern States. Temperature conditions have been generally favorable.

In the central valleys corn has made good growth and its condition is generally improved.

Winter wheat is now being harvested as far north as the Ohio and Central Mississippi Valleys, with generally light yields, but excellent quality. Harvesting is well advanced in Texas, and is about finished in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States.

Reports respecting spring wheat are less favorable than in the previous week, owing to effects of excessive moisture, especially on the lowlands in North Dakota and Minnesota; on uplands in these States, however, it has made luxuriant growth. In South Dakota spring wheat is in a promising condition.

THE DROUTH IN NEW ENGLAND.

Hay in Southern Section Reported Practically a Failure.

BOSTON (Special).—Reports received from various sections of New England indicate that the drouth was general and destructive. The financial loss to farmers will be excessive, for practically the hay crop in Southern New England is a failure in quality and quantity, and market gardening in districts adjacent to the larger cities has not yielded paying returns.

In Northern New England the conditions are vastly better than in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, but strange to say, the entire coast line is suffering from dryness, while the interior States get a little moisture.

EUROPE'S WHEAT PROSPECTS.

Drought in Russia, Short Crop in Balkans, Average Elsewhere.

LONDON (By Cable).—Belgium, Holland, Italy and parts of Austria-Hungary promise average wheat crops.

In France, Germany, Spain and Poland the crops are fair and there are hopes for a full average crop.

In Russia the drought is too prevalent to allow a hopeful yield of either wheat or rye.

In Roumania, Servia and Bulgaria a short wheat crop is regarded as inevitable.

Crops in Need of Moisture.

The crops everywhere in the Atlantic States are in need of much moisture, as the rainfall has for some weeks been below the normal for the season.

VENEZUELA'S BOUNDARY.

The Arbitration Commission Begins Its Sessions in Paris.

WILL MEET FOUR DAYS A WEEK

The First Meeting of the Tribunal Which Will Arbitrate the Boundary Dispute Between Venezuela and British Guiana Held Under Auspicious Circumstances —Mr. Harrison's Little Joke.

PARIS (By Cable).—The Venezuelan Arbitration Commission has commenced its sessions for the purpose of arbitrating the boundary dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana.

The first meeting was held under auspicious circumstances. The arbitrators, counsel and others assembled at the Foreign Office shortly before 11 o'clock. They were received by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, in the apartment in which the tribunal will sit.

Altogether there were about forty persons connected with the tribunal present. The arbitrators and most of their staffs wore frock coats. There were less than a dozen spectators in the portion of the apartment roped off for the general public, and half a dozen women, including Mrs. Benjamin Harrison and others belonging to the American party.

The arbitrators took their seats soon after 11 o'clock, Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller and Sir Richard Henn Collins, Lord Justice of Appeals, sitting on the right of Professor de Martens, the umpire, and Baron Russell, of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, and Justice David J. Brewer, sitting on the left hand. Ex-President Benjamin Harrison, General Benjamin F. Tracy and the remainder of the Americans sat at tables at the left side of the room, facing the Court, and the other British representatives were seated at tables on the right side. The counsel used the desk which served in the Bering Sea Tribunal deliberations.

The proceedings opened at 11.20, when M. Delcasse made a brief address of welcome in French, declaring that under the presidency of Professor de Martens, who was universally recognized as an authority on international law, the labors of the arbitrators must result happily in the interests of humanity.

Professor de Martens replied, thanking the French Foreign Minister for his welcome and for the hospitality extended to the arbitrators.

Professor de Martens then announced the rules of procedure which had been agreed upon, and said the arbitrators would meet every day excepting Sundays.

Sir Richard Webster thereupon arose, and said that in order to meet the views of ex-President Harrison and the other American counsel, in which the English representatives concurred, he proposed that they meet only four days a week, in view of the extremely heavy work before them.

Mr. Harrison said he thought there would be en four days work enough for ordinary men, and he evoked a general smile as, looking round on the gathering of many of the most eminent jurists of Great Britain and America, he added: "And we are all ordinary men."

The work before them, he added, would be a tremendous strain upon counsel.

After this Sir Richard Webster announced that counsel had arranged he should speak first, then two Venezuelan counsel, next Great Britain, with possibly two counsel; then Venezuela, and next Great Britain. The final speech was to be made by Venezuela.

ELEVEN MINERS KILLED.

Fatal Explosion of Fire Damp in a Cape Breton Colliery.

NORTH SYDNEY, C. B. (Special).—One of the worst disasters in the history of Cape Breton coal mining occurred at the Caledonia Mine, at Glace Bay, the principal colliery of the Dominion Coal Company, causing the death of eleven miners.

The names of the killed are as follows: Thomas Johnson, underground manager; Neil McDonald, of Pictou; John Doyle, Sr.; John Doyle, Jr.; Stephen McCormick, of Sydney mine; Alex McDonald, Cape North; William Simpson, Malcolm McAuley, Arthur Grant, Rory D. McDougal and David Martin.

The scene in the pit was of a weird character. The dead men were thrown promiscuously into the boxcars and rushed to the cage. Darkness was broken only by the flickering lights of the lamps in the hands of the rescuers. The rescuing party was staggering under the influence of the gas, and almost blinded with the smoke that was pouring down in volumes.

The scene about the engine house was touching. Women and children were weeping frantically and men were expressing their despair. Trains from Sydney brought in hundreds of people, and carriages began to pour in from all directions.

CONGRESSMAN BLAND DEAD.

Had Represented His Missouri District For Twelve Terms.

LEBANON, Mo. (Special).—Richard Parks Bland died at his home here after a lingering illness. The end came peacefully Around the bedside were Mr. Bland's wife his children, his brother, Judge C. C. Bland of St. Louis, and other relatives.

Richard Parks Bland was born near Hartford, in Ohio County, Ky., on August 19 1835. He was admitted to the bar in 1860 and began to practice in Carson City. Indian troubles were frequent, and Bland more than once abandoned school and law to join in the campaigns against the Utes.

Mr. Bland returned to Missouri in 1865 and settled down to the practice of law in Rolla with his brother, C. C. Bland. He moved to Lebanon in 1869. He was elected to the Forty-third Congress in 1872. He was elected to Congress for eleven successive terms. Mr. Bland was a prominent candidate for the Democratic nomination for President in 1896.

THIRTY PERSONS DROWNED.

Disastrous Collision Between Steamers on the Oder.

STETTIN, Germany (By Cable).—A terrible disaster has occured on the River Oder, off the village of Zuelichow. The passenger steamer Bluecher has been run into and sunk by the steamer Poelitz. Thirty persons were drowned. Among the passengers were some fifty school-children, a maiority of whom were saved.

PEACE COMES IN A FEUD.

Lee-Taylors Meet at Harlan Court House in Friendship.

Non-Combatants Asked Them to Come to Terms and Forget the Past—The Manchester Row Continues.

MIDDLESBORO, Ky. (Special).—The Harlan County feud, which has been a source of trouble to more than one Governor of Kentucky, and which has cost the lives of at least six men, has been settled, and without the aid of the State militia. For the first time in many years the citizens of that county are resting easy and without fear of being killed. A few days ago the Lee and Taylor factions of the feud, which includes a large part of the population of county, marched to Harlan Court House and surrendered their arms and agreed to return to their homes once more as peaceful citizens.

This is the logical result of the work of the law-abiding and respectable people of that section. A week before they organized at the county seat and marched in a body to the homes of the leaders of the factions. Here they pleaded with both the Lees and Taylors to return to peaceful pursuits and to bury their differences with their dead. They were told what a reputation they were giving the county, and what the inevitable result would be should the Governor be forced to send troops to quell the disturbances.

After much persuasion both sides agreed to surrender their arms. When the factions met at Harlan Court House, the county seat, there were stirring scenes. Men who have been trying to kill one another for years grasped hands. Tears of joy could be seen trickling down the faces of many of the rough mountaineers.

LONDON, Ky. (Special).—News of a fight at Manchester among Sheriff Beverley P. White's deputy sheriffs has just reached this place. Prior to the convening of court at Manchester Sheriff White swore in twenty-five desperate men as deputy sheriffs, putting an official badge and two large pistols on each of them. After they had received their pay several of them met at the upper side of the town and fired off their pistols almost continually until a late hour. Bill Holland, the negro deputy, was so badly beaten during a fight in which several shots were fired that he had to be taken to his bed. The town is still in a state of intense excitement and the Howards and Whites, 150 strong, keep the Bakers and their friends out of the place.

Sheriff White has just returned to Manchester, and it is reported that he has secured a large amount of ammunition and a number of guns with which to equip more men in case Governor Bradley attempts to make out a court and send a Judge to try him and others on the charge of murdering Tom Baker.

It develops that a brother of Judge Eversole married a sister of the wife of Jason Bowling, who is now in the feud, and this further complicates matters, allying the Judge with the Baker faction. His brother was Joe Eversole, the leader of a faction of the French-Eversole feud, and, as Sheriff White has for his bodyguard two of the French fighters, complications bringing in the old feud are expected. Judge Eversole has gone to Leslie County to hold court.

DIRE FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

Hunger and Labor Troubles May Precipitate Riots.

BERLIN (By Cable).—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the well-known Kreuz-Zeitung claims an internal crisis is fast approaching in Russia. He says that the Russian labor troubles at Riga, the disturbances of the students, and the famine in various provinces are symptoms of the coming of greater trouble.

LONDON (By Cable).—The hopes that the dire famine prevailing in seven or eight provinces of Russia, with a population of more than 11,000,000, would be ameliorated by the new crops within a couple of months are now dashed to the ground, as it is officially admitted the harvest is practically a failure. To add to the misery of the situation, there is a dearth of hay and vegetables, and the beet root, the principal crop in the Province of Kieff, has been practically ruined. The whole situation promises to end in appalling disaster.

SMOKELESS POWDER WORKS GO UP.

Four Men Killed at the United States Mills in Marin County, Cal.

SAN RAFAEL, Cal. (Special).—The United States Smokeless Powder Company's factory, situated on Point San Pedro, in Marin County, was the scene of a disastrous explosion. As a result four employes were killed and three seriously injured, while six buildings were demolished by the shock and the resultant flames.

The killed are Edward Secumbe, John Secumbe, James Morrissey and M. Hollenbeck.

The explosion was due to the sudden ignition of the power contained in the graining room.

ANACONDA COPPER MINES SOLD.

Daly and Associates Sell to a Rockefeller Syndicate For $23,000,000.

SALT LAKE, Utah (Special).—Marcus Daly and his associates have sold out their interests in the Anaconda copper mines in Montana to a syndicate headed by John D. Rockefeller for a consideration of $23,000,000. Of this amount Mr. Daly receives $6,000,000; J. B. Haggin $9,000,000 and Lloyd Tevis, of San Francisco, $8,000,000. In the transfer is included practically the entire town of Anaconda, with its mines and smelters, coal and timber lands. Mr. Daly has agreed to remain as manager of the property for a year at a salary of $25,000, while Haggin and Tevis sever their connection with the property entirely, leaving the Rockefellers in control.

YELLOW FEVER IN MEXICO.

Fear That the Disease Has Reached the Americans on Tehuantepec Isthmus.

OAXACA, Mexico (Special).—Official advices have been received here of the appearance of yellow fever in its most virulent form in the city of Tehuantepec and other places on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. There is a large American colony of coffee planters in that section, and fears are entertained that the disease has appeared among them.

The epidemic now extends along the coast from Vera Cruz to the Guatemalan border, and hundreds of deaths have already occurred. In the city or Vera Cruz there are over 500 cases, and the epidemic is spreading there rapidly.

CLEVELAND CAR STRIKE.

Police Unable to Quell a Riot in Which Several Persons Are Injured.

BUGLE CALLS STRIKERS TO ARMS.

Granite Workers of Massachusetts Win After a Long Strike—Grand Jury Finds True Bills Against the Idaho Labor Rioters—To Test the Constitutionality of the Colorado Eight-Hour Law.

CLEVELAND, Ohio (Special).—When cars began running a few days ago over the lines opened by the street railway company since the strike began, the tracks in every direction were found piled high with obstacles of all kinds. These were removed with some difficulty, and cars were running in the forenoon on all the lines but one without serious interruption. A few stones were thrown at points on all the lines, and on Perkins avenue two cars were stopped by a crowd, which was easily dispersed.

On the south side, however, there was considerable rioting. At 11 o'clock two cars at Clark and Jennings avenues found the switches broken. These were repaired in the midst of a howling mob, and the cars rushed on to Clark avenue and Pearl street.

As they arrived, a bugler gave warning, and the crowds congregated in vast numbers. Four thousand people were soon on the scene. Wagons, trucks and other conveyances were purposely taken across the tracks, and the blockade was complete.

The police then charged the mob. The usual volleys of missiles were hurled, and the windows of the cars shattered. As the mob was beaten back at one point it advanced at another. Edward Miller was struck over the head by an officer and badly injured. Half a dozen others were also seriously injured, among them being Dr. George and Conrad McIntire. An unknown baby in its carriage was hit by a stone. The police, fairly outmatched, gave up the battle and went back to town.

THE GRANITE WORKERS WIN.

Rockport Company Accedes to All Demands Made by the Strikers.

GLOUCESTER, Mass. (Special.)—The strike at the Rockport Granite Company's quarries at Rockport has ended in favor of the strikers, and the men returned to work under the conditions to obtain which they struck fifteen weeks ago.

The result was made known in a letter from the Boston counsel of the Rockport Granite Company, to Colonel William A. Pew, Jr., counsel for the strikers, announcing the fact that the company had acceded to every demand by the workmen. These include a nine-hour day for five days in the week with eight hours on Saturday, and time and one-half to be paid for all overtime. The company also agrees not to discriminate against any man who took part in the strike, and also states that it will endeavor to continue in the future as much winter work as possible.

The strike has been the hardest-fought battle between labor and capital that this section has known. More than 2000 hands have been affected, many of whom have left this district and obtained employment in quarries in other States. It is thought that owing to this exodus of experienced workers the company may be handicapped for some time in working its quarries to their full capacity.

THE IDAHO LABOR RIOTS.

Grand Jury Finds True Bills Against All Identified Participants.

WALLACE, Idaho (Special).—The Grand Jury has reported as follows:

"In accordance with your charge we have carefully examined into all the cases growing out of the riots of April 29 in Shoshone County, and after mature deliberation have found true bills against all the participants who have been identified. A large number of others who are identified as participants, but whose true names are unknown to us, have been indicted under fictitious names. We would recommend, owing to the fact that large numbers of parties indicted are not in custody, that, after filing, their indictments be not published unless so ordered by the court."

Accompanying the report were about fifty indictments, but many contained several names, so that the number indicted will remain unknown.

COLORADO SMELTERS' STRIKE.

Constitutionality of the Eight-Hour Law to Be Determined by Test Case.

DENVER, Col. (Special). — Conferences have been held between the Citizens' Committee appointed by Governor Thomas and Mayor Johnson, a committee of the Smelter Men's Union and the managers of the smelters, and the conferences may result in an early resumption of work at the smelters, which have been closed now over a week.

Steps to test the eight-hour law were taken. A foreman at the Grant smelter was arrested on the charge of employing a man to work longer than eight hours, and a workman was arrested for laboring longer than eight hours. Both admitted the facts alleged, but pleaded unconstitutionality of the law.

Justice Mulline, before whom they were arraigned, overruled the demurrer and bound them over to the criminal court in $200 bail, which they refused to give.

IRONWORKERS' PAY RAISED.

Wages of 25,000 Men Throughout the Country Advanced.

PITTSBURG (Special).—As a result of the four days' conference between the representatives of the manufacturers and the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, the wages of 25,000 iron and steel sheet workers throughout the country have been advanced for one year.

In the main the workers get what they contended for, which is a virtual restoration of the wages of 1893. The advance to rollers will be eleven per cent., to shearmen about eleven per cent., and to day hands fifteen per cent.

LEWISTOWN, Penn. (Special).—An advance of fifteen per cent. for common labor and a second increase of ten per cent. for the roll train hands have been made by the Logan Iron and Steel Company at Burnham, near here. The company is now paying $3.50 per ton for puddling, and $1.90 for busheling scrap iron.

Japan Returns China Her Warships.

Japan has decided to return to China all the warships captured during the late war.

BARROW'S LONG TERM.

The Kidnapper Who Stole Marion Clarke Gets 14 Years, 10 Months.

Bella Anderson, the Nurse, Turns State's Evidence, and is Sentenced to Four Years' Imprisonment.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—George Beauregard Barrow and the woman known as Bella Anderson or Carrie Jones were sentenced for kidnapping little Marion Clarke by Justice Fursman in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, twenty-six days after the crime was committed. Barrow was found guilty by the jury which had been hearing evidence for two days and a half. The jury was out less than half an hour. He was sentenced to State Prison for fourteen years and ten months. The Jones or Anderson woman, who pleaded guilty, was sentenced to four years in Auburn, Justice Fursman having taken into consideration among other facts her testimony for the people and the request for leniency made by District Attorney Gardiner.

The Judge said in passing sentence on Barrow:

"Barrow, the evidence in the case admits of not the slightest doubt of your guilt. There is no doubt that these two women were seduced by you into committing this terrible crime. I am permitted by the law to sentence you for a term of fifteen years, and I am inclined to pass this maximum penalty upon you. As there is a provision that prisoners who are released on commutation must be released between the months of April and November, and as it is reasonable to suppose that you will have time commuted because of good behavior, I now sentence you to confinement in the State Prison at Sing Sing for a term of fourteen years and ten months."

Barrow turned from the bar without a tremor. Two detectives at once seized him by the arms and hurried him from the courtroom. He was taken to Sing Sing at once to begin his long sentence.

When his wife was told the verdict and sentence she was completely prostrated. She heard the news from the matron who was attending her at her cell in the Tombs.

Justice Fursman said in sentencing Bella Anderson that he had no doubt the girl's will had been swayed by the Barrows. He also took into account, he said, her conduct on the witness stand.

"Nor have I any doubt," he said, "that she is now sincerely repentant, and I am inclined to be extremely lenient. The sentence of the Court is that you be confined in the State Prison for Women, at Albany, for a term of four years."

The girl's lips quivered and her eyes were full of tears. Accompanied by a warden from the Tombs, she walked quickly, but with uncertain steps, along the path just traversed by Barrow.

In just twenty-six days from the time that the child Marion Clarke was stolen two of the kidnappers were on their way to pay the penalty for the crime.

If Barrow secures all the commutation allowed for good behavior his term will be reduced to a little less than ten years.

REBEL ATTACK REPULSED.

Five Thousand Insurgents Led by Aguinaldo Routed Before San Fernando.

MANILA (By Cable).—After cutting the railroad and telegraph at Apalit, seven miles south, for the purpose of severing connection, the rebels attacked General MacArthur's lines at San Fernando. They met with an unexpectedly warm reception, and were repulsed with a loss of seventy-five killed, thirty prisoners and many wounded.

The rebel force, estimated to have numbered five thousand men, advanced stealthily from the jungle north of the city, and then divided, with the evident purpose of surrounding the Americans.

The outposts of the Iowa regiment discovered the enemy and retired to their lines, where the entire division awaited in an intrenched position. The Iowa regiment and the Kansas regiment received the first shock of the attack. Reserving their fire until the enemy was within six hundred yards, the first volley of the Americans hit the rebels, who returned the fire wildly, the rest of their line failing to advance. The Americans, who thoroughly enjoyed the novelty of the situation, awaiting an attack, sallied forth, and the insurgents thereupon turned and fled into the jungle. Our loss was fourteen men wounded, and the majority of them are only slightly hurt.

General Funston's brigade of Kansas and Montanans, and General Hale's brigade, the Seventeenth Regiment and the Iowa regiment, constituted the force engaged.

Aguinaldo is reported to have conducted personally the attack, and preparations were made for several days to bring forward troops from Candaba, and others, from Dagupan, were transported by rail.

MINISTER STORER PRESENTED.

No Speeches, Only a Few Cordial Phrases at the Ceremony.

MADRID, Spain (By Cable).—The newly appointed Minister to Spain, Bellamy Storer, has been received in formal audience by the Queen Regent. There were no formal speeches, only a few cordial phrases were exchanged.

Two State carriages from the royal stables conveyed Mr. Storer from the Hotel de Romo to the palace, and took him back to the hotel after the audience. Premier Silvela presented Mr. Storer to Her Majesty.

There were no crowds about the palace. The fact that there were no speeches is not surprising, as this is the practice when Ministers are received. Speeches are only made in the case of Ambassadors. Nevertheless, the Queen Regent was very amiable and complimentary toward Mr. Storer, and inquired cordially concerning the health of President McKinley.

WOMEN HARVESTING WHEAT.

The Men of Kansas Farms Serving in the Philippines.

WICHITA, Kan. (Special).—The harvest opened in Southern Kansas a few days ago and over five hundred women went to work to harvest their wheat crops. The merchants of Wichita have sold over three hundred binders to women farmers alone These women are mostly the wives, mothers and sweethearts of members of the Twentieth Kansas Regiment, who are now in the Philippines. They have put in the crops alone and are now going to harvest them. The wheat crops this year in Southern Kansas will only yield eighty per cent. and perhaps less. The cold winter and recent rains have done considerable amage.

BATTLE WITH FILIPINOS

Lawton's Men Drove Them From Two Lines of Trenches.

HOTTEST FIGHT OF THE WAR.

Five of Our Men Killed—General Wheaton Slightly Hurt by a Fall From His Horse—Rebel Loss Heavy—Brave Infantry Charge Through Bayous in Water Chin Deep.

MANILA (By Cable).—After an artillery battle and some lively infantry skirmishes a few days ago the advance in the direction of Bacoor was resumed soon after noon, and it developed into the hardest fight since the outbreak of hostilities with the Filipinos.

As told to General Otis by General Pio del Pilar's secretary, who deserted from the insurgents a few days ago, the bridge across the Zapote River was selected by the rebels as the point at which they would attempt to prevent any further advance of the American forces.

Our troops went forward with rushes, cheering as they went ahead, under a heavy fire. The morning's reconnoissance had determined accurately the enemy's position, and consequently the American troops were employed to the best advantage.

The main work was the direct attack on the bridge. Kenley's battery of four mountain guns and two three-inch guns, with Company E of the Fourteenth Infantry as supports, advanced straight along the road to the bridge. The other companies of the Fourteenth Regiment moved forward to the right and left of the road.

The rebels had dug enormous trenches along the Bacoor side of the river, and had burned the planking in the middle of the bridge to prevent the Americans from charging across and taking their positions.

The Americans pushed steadily forward until they reached the bank of the river. Then Kenley took his mountain guns right up to the approach of the bridge and poured a heavy fire into the trenches, but they were so well constructed that it was impossible to damage them greatly. Our men were so close to the enemy that they could see their heads above the earthworks.

The Americans kept up a tremendous fire in spite of the galling return. A few minutes after the Americans had reached the bridge approach several of them were wounded, some mortally.

It was not long before the rebels began to grow restive under the hail of bullets that was being poured into them, and finally they broke and ran. The Americans then ran along the bank of the river, and, standing upright, directed a terrible fire upon the fugitives. The Filipinos were compelled to cross either the open road or an open field, and thus presented excellent targets for the regulars. Few of the insurgents succeeded in getting away unhurt.

In a few minutes all was over. The Americans swarmed across the river and found many dead and dying Filipinos in the trenches and fields. Probably fifty dead natives were found in the immediate vicinity of the bridge.

The rebels had a second line of trenches half a mile away. Half an hour after the retreat from the first line firing was reopened from the second line. Fresh troops were hurried forward to relieve the tired men who had captured the first line, and a heavy fire was opened on the enemy, who responded for only a short time and then fled.

After the fighting was over General Lawton said that it was more like war than anything he had seen since he had been in the Philippines.

The casualties on our side were five killed or mortally wounded and about twenty-five wounded, including three officers. General Wheaton was slightly hurt by falling from his horse.

General Ovenshine commanded the attack on the bridge. General Lawton personally directed the movement. The latter was a conspicuous mark for the enemy. He is a big man, and his uniform and white helmet could be easily distinguished for a great distance, but he went up and down the line unscathed.

All the afternoon the guns of the monitor Monadnock and gunboat Helena kept up a heavy shelling of the woods ahead of the American troops, the position of the enemy being signaled to the warships from the beach.

GENERAL LUNA KILLED.

He, With His Aide-de-Camp, Assassinated by Aguinaldo's Guard.

MANILA (By Cable).—Information has reached here of the assassination of General Luna and his aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Pasco Ramon, by Aguinaldo's guard, at the headquarters of Aguinaldo.

GENERAL LUNA.

(He has been assassinated by guards of Aguinaldo.)

Luna and Ramon went to the Filipino headquarters to confer with Aguinaldo, got into an altercation with the captain of the guard, and one of them drew a revolver. The guard then killed Luna and Ramon with their bayonets.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MOUNT UNION.

Mrs. R. J. Faust, Jr., was the guest of friends in Altoona on Saturday and Sunday.

The local Board of Trade has not been heard of much since its organization some time ago.

Mrs. C. W. Hiney and children returned on Monday from a week's visit to friends in McVeytown.

A large number of employees, extra and otherwise, of the P. R. R. at this place were suspended indefinitely last week.

The extremely warm weather of the past few days following the cool wave of last week is a disagreeable change not welcomed very heartily.

The bass fishing season having opened auspiciously in this section large numbers of that gamey fish of different sizes are being brought into town daily.

T. A. Appleby has added somewhat to the appearance of his residence and store property on Water street by having the fences and buildings painted.

Augustus DeFrehn, of Johnstown, of the Wm. DeFrehn & Sons Chair Co., of that place, formerly of this town, was a Sunday visitor among his numerous friends in this city.

Invitations are out announcing the wedding of Miss Katherine, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Appleby, of this place, to C. W. Allen, on the evening of the 28th inst. at the residence of the former in this place.

Bower Shaffer, F. S. Kiel, Elmer Smith and Frank Roberts, all of this place, were arrested last week and gave bail for their appearance before 'Squire Kelly, in Huntingdon, on Tuesday for a hearing on a charge of disorderly conduct preferred by High Constable J. S. Shaver, of this place. The outcome of the action is awaited with considerable interest by the friends of those interested.

TROUGH CREEK.

Miss Mabel Swope is visiting in Altoona.

Jeff Wright is away hauling bark for Wilson Bros.

Hay-making has commenced. The crop is short.

S. L. Smith and Sherman McClain have each bought McCormic binders.

J. B. Shuman, wife and daughter, of Cassville, were welcome visitors one day last week.

Mrs. J. C. Wright returned last week. She reports her daughter, Mrs. Sleep, somewhat improved.

J. W. Melker is said to have the best piece of wheat in the valley on the Mierley & Simpson farm.

Barton Greenland is acting wisely by covering his barnyard as manure under cover is worth thribble that which is exposed to the sun and rain.

G. W. Wright and daughter came over on Monday to help finish up the strawberries. It was a light job as they shut off all of a sudden last week.

Constable Smith requests me to inform those that are interested in forest fire claims that he has made inquiry and there will be no money paid out until the end of the year.

L. K. Smith covered his new house with slate. N. Q. Wright covered his barn with steel roofing as did W. P. Wright his house. That hustling Reynolds, of Huntingdon, did all three of the jobs.

Potato bugs have commenced their ravages on the potatoes. It seems as if these pests are never going to let up. We have now had them over twenty years while seven years usually wind up many pests that visit us.

LATTA GROVE.

Harvest is nigh.

Isaac Dell has re-roofed a part of his barn.

Henry Dougherty, of Ryde, is visiting at the home of his grandparents.

Mrs. W. W. Crotsley's barn was raised on Tuesday. It will be a fine structure.

J. Quincy Dell dispatched a very large rattlesnake a few days ago. He thinks it was fully five feet long.

W. G. Taylor is having a shed erected in which to keep his farming implements. He believes in taking care of such things. George D. Lynn is doing the work.

H. A. Monihen, constable of Cass township, was summoned last week to the residence of Mrs. W. A. Walker to arrest an intruder that had taken possession of Mrs. Walker's meat barrel. Mr. Monihen found the intruder to be a very large blacksnake and he forthwith proceeded to execute his prisoner.

K. W. Mierley while strolling through the woods near his home on Sunday came across a 'coon which from its actions had evidently been a pet in some home. He started toward the animal and it moved away toward a tree off which the top had been broken. It ascended the tree and backed down into the hollow thereof leaving its head outside. Feeling that it had secured a place of safety it remained in this position and made faces at Mr. Mierley. Mr. Mierley discovered that one of the animal's ears had been trimmed with a knife, and he become curious to know from whom the animal escaped. He desires the owner to come forward, prove property and take him away.

CALVIN.

C. M. Glasgow recently lost a valuable steer.

Two swarms of bees left Calvin on Monday for a better home.

Beatty Bros. moved their sawmill to lands of Harry Hoover on Monday.

On next Saturday evening children's services will be held in the Otterbein church, services to commence at 8 o'clock.

Miss Lena Gosnell, who had been living with her aunt, Mrs. Hoover, for the past eight weeks, returned to her home on Saturday.

There is some talk of having a picnic about the first of August in this valley. Let us make it a grand old harvest home picnic, one that our children will enjoy and remember for many years.

Children's day services were held in the M. E. church on Saturday night, the 17th, and were witnessed by a large audience. The program rendered was most excellent. The primary part is said to be the best ever held in this place. The boys and girls are to be commended in the highest.

Miss Blanche Quarry and Miss Clara Taylor, of Latta Grove; Mrs. W. A. Crotsley and daughter, Grace, Miss Bertha Hooper and Miss Hope Isenberg, of Huntingdon; William Chilcott, son and daughter, of Kansas; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Wright, of Colfax; Miss Minnie Hoover, of Grafton, and Miss Dessie Pheasant, of Page, are our late visitors.

Reduced Rates to Detroit via Pennsylvania Railroad, Account Christian Endeavor Convention.

On account of the Convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, to be held at Detroit, July 5 to 10, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from points on its line, to Detroit, at rate of *single fare for the round trip.*

Tickets will be sold on July 3, 4 and 5, and will be good to return until July 15, inclusive, except that by depositing ticket with the Joint Agent at Detroit before July 12, and payment of fifty cents, the return limit may be extended to leave Detroit not later than August 15.

For specific rates and conditions apply to Ticket Agents. 6-14-2t

Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.

The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25cts. per box. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

DR. CADY'S CONDITION POWDERS, are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier aud vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Kodol
Dyspepsia Cure.
Digests what you eat.

It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps, and all other results of imperfect digestion.

Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.

A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

—I was seriously afflicted with a cough for several years, and last fall had a more severe cough than ever before. I have used many remedies without receiving much relief, and being recommended to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, by a friend, who, knowing me to be a poor widow, gave it to me, I tried it, and with the most gratifying results. The first bottle relieved me very much and the second bottle has absolutely cured me. I have not had as good health for twenty years. Respectfully, MRS. MARY A. BEARD, Claremore, Ark. Sold by J. G. Gillam.

A
Perfect
Picture—

That will be sure to please you at popular prices. Photographs of residences and other buildings. Give me a call.

HENRY BUCHANAN,
Railroad Street,
MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

GOOD OLD FASHIONED
CHARCOAL TIN
For Roofing and Spouting.

Having secured the exclusive sale of Gunney, McFarland & Co., Anti-pin-hole Tin, I now offer the people of Huntingdon and vicinity the only old fashioned Charcoal Tin sold in the United States. This Tin is made in Great Britain by the old process of 40 years ago and is fully guaranteed to be just as good as tin made at that time. If you need roofing or spouting call and let me explain the difference between this and the common tin and get my guarantee on same.

John Reynolds,
(Next door First National Bank.)
Huntingdon, Pa

The Appearance Of A Robin

is no indication that Spring is here but according to the almanac Spring was due March 21st.

We have received a large quantity of goods for Spring trade but you know we always have a choice stock. Our supply of

Dress Goods

is attractive and we will take pleasure in showing you these goods. We have the nicest stock of Notions, etc., in town.

Pure groceries, clean and fresh, the best of syrups meats, fish, canned goods, etc

There is not a more complete stock of

General Merchandise

than we carry.

Produce taken in exchange for goods.

Your trade solicited.

A. B. Gillam.

HAZLETT'S CLOTHING.

The very acme of the tailoring art is represented in our Spring and Summer Suits for men and Boys. Every little detail that goes to make a well made, stylish, durable suit, will be found throughout the entire stock. All the latest novelties are here in immense variety.

Men's Suits,

Handsomely tailored, blue Serges, blue, black and fancy figured Worsteds, solid and mixed Cheviots and Cassimeres. All that an up-to-date stock includes—$5, $6, $7.50, $10.00.

Boys' Long Pants Suits,

13 to 19 years. Stylish blue Serges and modest Plaids and Mixtures and unfinished Cheviots—$5, $6, $7.50, $10.00.

Boys' Short Pants Suits,

8 to 16 years. Blue, black, brown and pretty mixed patterns—$1.25, $2.00, $2.75 to $5.00.

Pretty Little Vestee and Reefer Suits,

3 to 8 years. Beautifully trimmed with fancy braid, and having nice, large Sailor Collars. The kind that gives that little man the dressy city look, at $1.50, $2.00, $2.75 to $5.00.

Spring Hats.

Men's Stiff Hats in the full and modified Spring Blocks; both brown and black, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $3.00. Soft Hats in the fashionable creased tourist style, the flat-topped, half block and the various modified shapes, to suit the buyer's taste. Black, brown, light brown, drab, pearl and grey, 50c, $1, $2, $3.

Cool Negligee Shirts,

Just received a large shipment of those soft Summer Shirts. Some have the stylish Silk Bosoms, the very latest for the spring, at 50 cents. Some have a pair of cuffs and two collars, both detachable, at 50 cents; and the variety of stripes and patterns are here to suit the most fastidious.

Pretty Neckwear,

All that is new and novel in the stylish Imperials, Puffs and String Ties at 25c. and 50c. Wash Ties—pretty pattern, from 10c. per dozen to 10c. each.

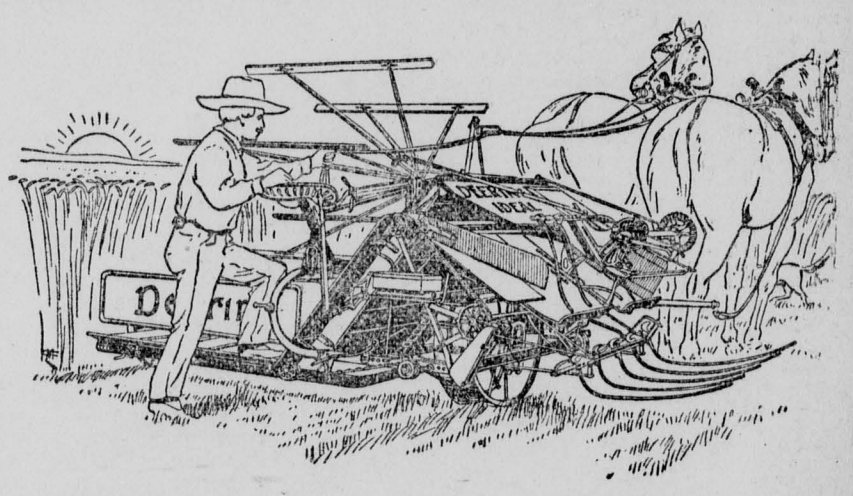
☞ No question about you being pleased with your Goods and Prices.

W. W. HAZLETT, Clothier and Furnisher, 404 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Stevens Bros., Three Springs, Pa.

Dealers in

Hardware & Implements



DEERING BINDERS, MOWERS, REAPERS
with roller and ball bearings.

ACME FARM WAGONS
UNEXCELLED IN QUALITY FULLY GUARANTEED.

Farm Implements,

Riding and Walking Cultivators, Spring-tooth Harrows, Hay Rakes, Hay Forks, Rope and Pulleys, Grain Drills, Grain Cradles, Binder Twine, anything needed on the farm.

Plows.....$5.00 up.
Open Buggies.....$22.00 up.
Top Buggies.....$28.00 up.
Spring Wagons.....$45.00 up.

Call and examine our goods.

Remember we will not be undersold.

STEVENS BROS., Three Springs, Penn'a.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., June 21, 1899.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 21, 1899.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	2.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.50	12.25	4.35
Washington...	10.40	.....	.....	7.55	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.41	4.50	.....	8.45	11.45	.....

	D'ly	D'ly.	D'ly.	D'ly.	D'ly.	Dly
	A.M	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P M.
Harrisburg.....	3.00	8.00	11.48	11.45	3.45	5.00
Rockville		8.12	11.59	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.14	8.17	12.03	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.29	8.35	12.16	.....	4.10	5.34
Newport	3.52	9.05	12.37	.....	4.30	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	12.45	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.53	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.25	9.44	1.07	.....	4.57	6.38
Mifflin	4.30	9.50	1.11	.....	5.02	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.52	10.13	1.30	1.10	5.22	7.07
McVeytown....	5.15	10.38	1,49	.....	.....	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.33	11.00	2.06	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.39	11.06	2.10	.....	6.03	7.56
Mapleton.	5.45	11.13	2.15	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon. ...	6.03	11.32	2.29	2.01	6.22	8.20
Petersburg	6 19	11.47	2.43	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.46	12.13	3.07	h	16.54	8.56
Tyrone.	6.52	12.20	3.12	2.40	6.59	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.17	12.41	3.29	.....	7.18	9.20
Altoona.....	7.40	1.00	3.45	3.10	7.35	9.35
Pittsburg.....	12.10	5.50	8.40	6.55	11.30	2.00
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.06 Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Week days	D'ly.	D'ly.	Dly	D'ly.	D'ly.
	A M.	A. M.	A. M.	P M.	P. M.	P. M.
Pittsburg.....		2.50	8.00		12.45	4.50
Altoona.....	4.40	7.15	11.40	2.05	5.50	9.05
Bellwood.....	4.52	7.30	11.52	2.19	6.04	9.19
Tyrone	5.01	7.48	12.03	2.35	6.20	9.33
Birmingham .	5.08	7.53	g	2.40	6.24	
Petersburg ...	5 25	8.17		3.03	6.47	
Huntingdon....	5.37	8.30	12.35	3.17	7.00	10.12
Mapleton.	5.51	8.47		3.35	7.15	
Mt. Union.....	5.56	8.53	12.54	3.42	7.21	10.32
N. Hamilton...	6.01	8.58		3.47	7.26	
McVeytown....	6.17	9.15		4.08	7.44	
Lewiston Jc....	6.38	9.35	1.33	4.33	8.06	11.16
Mifflin.....	6.58	9.55	1.50	4.55	8.26	11.37
Port Royal.....	7.02	9.59		5.00	8.31	
Thompsontown	7.17	10.14		5.18	8.47	
Millerstown. ...	7.26	10.22		5.28	8.57	
Newport	7.35	10.32	2.24	5.39	9.05	
Duncannon....	8.00	10.54	2.44	6.08	9.29	
Marysville	8.13	11.07	2.56	6.26	9.43	
Rockville.	8.18	11.12		6.32	9.48	
Harrisburg.....	8.30	11.25	3.10	6.45	10.00	1.00

Pittsburg 2.50, Altoona 6.05, Tyrone 6.27, Huntingdon 6.57, Harrisburg 9.10 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P M	P.M.		A.M
Baltimore.....	11.55	*3.11	6.00	9.45			
Washington..	1.00	*4.10	7.15	10.55			
Phila.....11.48	11.52	*3.00	6.23	10.20			4.25
New York 2.13	2.23	*5.53	9.30	3.53			7.13

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.30 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.15 A. M., Huntingdon 1.10 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.40 A. M., Philadelphia 6.52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40p.m., Philadelhia 5.47 p. m., New York, Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts. 8.08; W. Twenty-third St. Station 8.20 p. m., Baltimore 6.00 p.m., Washington 7.15 p.m.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops on signal only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7 50 A. M. and 3.40 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 7.55, 11.42 A. M. and 3.00 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 7.05 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.20 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 3.15 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Sept. 7, 1898.

NORTH. Irreg., No.5.	NORTH. Mail, No.1	NORTH. Mail. No.3	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4.	SOUTH. Irreg., No. 6.
a.m.	P.M.	a.m		A. M	p. m.	a. m.
7 48	12 50	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	7 04
8 00	1 02	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	6 54
8 12	1 14	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	6 34
8 40	1 42	7 12	Saltillo	10 39	5 30	6 01
8 48	1 50	7 20	Three Springs	10 30	5 21	5 54
9 00	2 03	7 32	* Pogue	10 15	5 07	5 42
9 15	2 18	7 46	Rockhill	9 53	4 44	5 30
	2 35	8 01	Shirley	9 38	4 29	
	2 44	8 10	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 21	
	3 06	8 32	Mount Union	9 15	4 06	
a. m.	p. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

Irreg. No. 7, leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cook's 5.13, Cole's 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Springs 5.53, Pogue 6.05, arrive at Rockhill 6.20 p. m.

Irreg. No. 8, leaves Rockhill 2.20 p. m., Pogue 2.32, Three Springs 2.44, Saltillo 2.51, Cole's 3.31, Cook's 3.43, arrive at Robertsdale 3.43 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. Irreg., No. 12	WEST. Mail, No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST Irreg., No. 9	EAST Mail, No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 50	7 25	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 55
5 43	7 18	*Blacklog	6 37	5 02
5 35	7 10	*Cedar Rock	6 45	5 10
5 31	7 06	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 14
5 25	7 00	*Shade Gap Stair A Goshorn L	6 55	5 20

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

* Flag stations. Beersville changed to Pogue.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

—If you have piles, CURE them. No use undergoing horrible operations that simply remove the results of the disease without disturbing the disease itself. Place your confidence in DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It has never failed to cure OTHERS: it will not fail to cure YOU. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning June 25, "Spiritual Growth"—Text, Mark iv, 26-32.

"As if a man should cast seed into the ground and the seed should spring and grow up, he knoweth not how."

The old miracle of seed time and harvest is being again performed before our open eyes. We see the transformation of bare hillsides into verdure clad billows of beauty. Bare seeds are sown, and we watch the breaking graves of soil heaved with mysterious life beneath until the blade, the bloom, the fruit appear. We watch the whole process as we have watched it all the years past with keen eyed wonder and bated breath. Yet we have never been able to discover the power that works in all the process nor to detect the hidden worker who produces the open wonder before our sight.

Last night in a prayer meeting a young lady arose—shall we call her girl or woman? She was on that boundary line so fascinating between the two—girlhood merging into sweeter, deeper mysteries of womanhood, eyes kindling with new visions, lips parted with new speech, ears alert for new music, heart beating with expectancy, feet pressing new thresholds of opportunity. She arose without invitation and said simply, modestly, bravely, "I wish to do all I possibly can for Jesus the coming year." That was all. But how much it meant! The seed of years gone by, watered with prayerful tears by father and mother, watched with heart longing unutterable for long months, had sprung to life. The springtime had come. In that life there had been no lapse into sinful dissipation and agonizing repentance, no special altar service with importunity, hesitancy and final yielding of will. All these are good in cases which need them. In her case there was no such need. In babyhood she was dedicated to God in baptism and daily prayed over, and from earliest infancy the spirit life cared for as tenderly, patiently, skillfully, as the little body was nourished and nursed. From physical weakness she had been developed to robust, young, healthy womanhood. In spirit she had been as carefully reared. The Bible was to her God's truth, to be known, believed and practiced. Jesus was her Saviour. She belonged to Him, was an object of His constant care and assured of His protection, love and direction. Her duty and privilege were to love, trust and help Him. All this had been germinating, growing with her expanding intellect and increasing powers of body and soul, until now it burst the husk and showed the blade of a new existence in upper air and sunshine.

So grows the kingdom of God in the human soul. Plant with patience, water and cultivate with diligence, trust God that good seed in good soul soil shall spring by His unseen power in due time into blade and ear and harvest. The power is unseen, the Life Giver still invisible, but the growth reveals Him near, and the old miracle of life continues with unabated attractiveness in the lives of His people.

Blossoms must bloom of themselves. To force open the calyx and hasten the flowering is to ruin all. If it blooms at all, it must be by inner impulse and not from outward force. Pick open the bud, and you spoil the rose.

A dozen seeds share the same home in a handful of soil, and spring into leaf under the same sun rays and breezes. The same dewdrops and showers water them, yet no two are alike in leaf or root or flower. What mysteriousness lies here! Who dreamed that each of these brown seeds held such power of thought and will and feeling as to select from soil and sun and air and moisture just the elements adapted to develop its own plan? What wisdom in planning and executing the design! Surely a seed is a wonderful thinker and a most skillful worker. Do seeds think and feel and choose?

How seeds grow, who can tell? How souls grow each one can know somewhat if his own soul grows and he watches its development. What can a lily know of the thoughts and feelings of a rose except as it watches itself and supposes the other to be like it? Seeds have impulses; so have souls. Roots meet stones they cannot penetrate and find also soil with elements they can take and in their inner structure change from mineral to vegetable. How they do it, we don't know and don't believe they know. But they do it.

A Thousand Tongues

Could not express the rapture of Annie E. Springer, of 1125 Howard St., Philadelphia, Pa., when she found that Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption had completely cured her of a hacking cough that for many years had made life a burden. All other remedies and doctors could give her no help, but she says of this Royal Cure—"it soon removed the pain in my chest and I can now sleep soundly, something I can scarcely remember doing before. I feel like sounding its praises throughout the Universe." So will everyone who tries Dr. King's New Discovery for any trouble of the Throat, Chest or Lungs. Price 50c. and $1.00. Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons' store; every bottle guaranteed.

WANTED—OLD IRON—for the next 30 days. G. D. Wood, Mapleton.

SUMMER OUTINGS.

Personally-Conducted Tours via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces the following Personally-Conducted Tours for the Summer of 1899:—

To the North, including Niagara Falls, Toronto, Thousand Islands, the St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, Roberval (Lake St. John), the Saguenay, Au Sable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and George, Saratoga, and a daylight ride through the Highlands of the Hudson, July 22 to August 7. Rate $125; August 12 to 25, visiting same points as first tour except Roberval and the Saguenay. Rate $100 for the round trip, from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Harrisburg. Proportionate rates from other points.

For itineraries and further information apply to ticket agents, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia. 6-14-2t

—Kodol Dyspepsia Cure completely digests food within the stomach and intestines and renders all classes of food capable of being assimmilated and converted into strength giving and tissue building substances. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

Reduced Rates to Gettysburg via Pennsylvania Railroad, Account Dedication of the Gen. Reynolds Monument.

On account of the dedication of the monument to General Reynolds at Gettysburg, July 1, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged to sell excursion tickets from points on its line in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia, to Gettysburg, at rate of *single fare for the round trip.*

Tickets will be sold on June 30 and July 1, good to return until July 5, inclusive. 2t

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident of which Mr. John Oliver, of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying 'Electric Bitters;' and to my great joy and surprise, the first bott'e made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50c, guaranteed at B. O'Connor & Sons'.

—W. M. Gallagher, of Bryan, Pa., says: "For forty years I have tried various cough medicines. One Minute Cough Cure is best of all." It relieves instantly and cures all throat and lung troubles. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

A Word to Farmers.

Farmers and others desiring to purchase fruit or ornamental trees are urged to correspond with me before purchasing. The stock I have sold in this county in the past years has proven true to name and the trees were healthy. This ought to be convincing evidence that it is better to buy from reliable home agents than from strangers. I intend canvassing the county thoroughly this season and want your patronage.

L. C. CORBIN,
9-28-98, tf Huntingdon, Pa

—There is a time for all things. The time to take DeWitt's Little Early Risers is when you are suffering from constipation, biliousness, sick-headache, indigestion or other stomach or liver troubles. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

The American Tract society has 400 publications in the Spanish language and intends to make an effort to put a Spanish primer and New Testament in the hands of every Cuban family able and willing to read them.

—J. A. Schear, of Sedalia, Mo., saved his child from death by croup by using One Minute Cough Cure. It cures coughs, colds, pneumonia, la grippe and all throat and lung troubles. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

Some people are more afraid of what others may say than most women are of a mouse.

—What you want is not temporary relief from piles but a cure to stay cured. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cures piles, and they stay cured. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

Now for 1899.

You want to get in line with us for the coming season's business.

Investigate—

others are doing so—and have found that we furnish the right goods at the right price.

There is some satisfaction in knowing that you can buy your dry goods, notions, groceries, hardware, &c, from us for less money than by going abroad.

Your trade is solicited.

J. L. Houck,

Cassville, Pa.

NOTICE.

We have been closing our store promptly at 8 o'clock (Saturday evenings excepted) for several years, and we purpose keeping on at it. This is done in order to give our clerks recreation, rest, and some feeling of independence and liberty, and we would like our customers to appreciate this fact, and to sustain us in this act of justice and right. Should you be too late any evening, do not pass us by and carry your trade to those who keep open, and are thus less liberal to their help. This appeal is only to those who wish to buy from us, and is not intended to influence those desiring to purchase elsewhere.

Very Respectfully,

WM. REED & SON.

J. G. Gillam's Day-Light Store.

Just received the most complete line of

Ladies' Children's and Gents' **Shoes**

ever shown in this place. See them before purchasing elsewhere.

While our line of Carpets is not large, every piece is good value at the price named.

As usual, our Dry Goods Department is overflowing with bargains. In the Notion Department you will find anything you want.

No use to say anything about Groceries. That department is always full.

Fish season is here and we have them.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

Give us a call.

John G. Gillam.

CLAY PARK,

Three Springs, = = = Pa.

Do You Want to Buy a Buggy or Wagon?

I have them either hand-made or factory, fitted out with Mather Dust-Proof Long Distance Axle.

A fine guaranteed top buggy at	$35.00
Open rigs (fully guaranteed) as low as	24.00
Two-seated spring wagons with top and brake	55.00
Three-seated wagons (hand-made) 2000 lbs. capacity	75.00

Columbia Farm Wagons, brake, double bed, spring seat, as follows:

One-Horse - - - - $28.00 to $38.00.
Two-Horse - - - - 50.00 to 60.00.

☞ *I give a binding Two-year guarantee with every one of my hand-made buggies or wagons.*

Sewing machines (high grade)	$16.50
Washing machines	2.75
Cook stoves	$11.00 to 19.50

Write for Price List on Implements.

CATTLE, SHEEP AND WOOL TAKEN SAME AS CASH.

Remember I am selling lower than any other dealer in the county and pay freight to your nearest station.

Mail orders receive prompt attention.

CLAY PARK,
Three Springs, - Pa.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. E. M. SLONAKER,
DENTIST,
HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Try my local anesthetic for positively painless extraction. 9-9-96.

S. P. STUBBS,
—CARPET WEAVER.—
and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

J. G. SPANGLER, M. D.,
—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—
☞Office on Main Street, adjoining residence.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS. Notary Public.
W. H. & J. S. WOODS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

A. W. SWOPE
—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—
All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.
☞Office on Main street.

THE "ITEM"

$1.00 per Year.

"Better Be Wise Than Rich."

Wise people are also rich when they know a perfect remedy for all annoying diseases of the blood, kidneys, liver and bowels. It is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is perfect in its action—so regulates the entire system as to bring vigorous health.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

How She Encouraged Him.

It was evident that he was rather nervous, and she enjoyed it. When matters reach a point where a girl is satisfied that she can land her fish at any time, she rather likes to play with him a little.

After several absurd "bluffs" he mustered up sufficient courage to occupy half the settee with her, but somehow he didn't seem to be able to keep his eyes off the door.

"Why, you know what a little bit of a man papa is," she said, reassuringly.

His heart gave a leap and he edged closer as he recalled the physiological fact.

"But you also know," she interrupted, "that mamma is big and strong and aggressive."

That was true, he reflected, and he began to think it might be wise to postpone what he had to say, when she suggested, in her artless way:

"But mamma isn't in."—Chicago Post.

Training Butterflies as Pets.

It is said that two Parisians have been trying to tame butterflies, and have succeeded in training a dozen of these insects to perform some marvelous tricks. They are, however, chiefly pets, and have been taught by kindness.

From Mrs. Gunter to Mrs. Pinkham.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 76,244]

"One year ago last June three doctors gave me up to die, and as I had at different times used your Vegetable Compound with good results, I had too much faith in it to die until I had tried it again. I was apparently an invalid, was confined to my bed for ten weeks. (I believe my trouble was ulceration of womb).

"After taking four bottles of the Compound and using some of the Liver Pills and Sanative Wash, at the end of two months I had greatly improved and weighed 155 pounds, when I never before weighed over 138. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the best medicine I ever used, and I recommend it to all my friends."—MRS. ANNA EVA GUNTER, HIGGINSVILLE, MO.

Mrs. Barnhart Enjoys Life Once More.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I had been sick ever since my marriage, seven years ago; have given birth to four children, and had two miscarriages. I had falling of womb, leucorrhœa, pains in back and legs; dyspepsia and a nervous trembling of the stomach. Now I have none of these troubles and can enjoy my life. Your medicine has worked wonders for me."—MRS. S. BARNHART, NEW CASTLE, PA.

Go to your grocer to-day and get a 15c. package of

Grain-O

It takes the place of coffee at ¼ the cost.

Made from pure grains it is nourishing and healthful.

Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O. Accept no imitation.

TAPE WORMS

"A tape worm eighteen feet long at least came on the scene after my taking two CASCARETS. This I am sure has caused my bad health for the past three years. I am still taking Cascarets, the only cathartic worthy of notice by sensible people."
GEO. W. BOWLES, Baird, Mass.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 313

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: Art a Mighty Agency For the Salvation of Mankind — Pictures Potent For Good or Evil as the Subjects Are Good or Bad—Praise For Our Artists.

[Copyright, Louis Klopsch, 1899.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. Talmage shows in this discourse how art may become one of the mightiest agencies for the elevation and salvation of the human race. The text is Isaiah ii., 12, 16, "The day of the Lord of Hosts shall be * * * upon all pleasant pictures."

Pictures are by some relegated to the realm of the trivial, accidental, sentimental or worldly, but my text shows that God scrutinizes pictures, and whether they are good or bad, whether used for right or wrong purposes, is a matter of divine observation and arraignment. The divine mission of pictures is my subject. That the artist's pencil and the engraver's knife have sometimes been made subject to the kingdom of the bad is frankly admitted. After the ashes and scoria were removed from Herculaneum and Pompeii the walls of those cities discovered to the explorers a degradation in art which cannot be exaggerated. Satan and all his imps have always wanted the fingering of the easel; they would rather have possession of that than the art of printing, for types are not so potent and quick for evil as pictures. The powers of darkness think they have gained a triumph, and they have, when in some respectable parlor or public art gallery they can hang a canvas embarrassing to the good but fascinating to the evil.

It is not in a spirit of prudery, but backed up by God's eternal truth, when I say that you have no right to hang in your art rooms or your dwelling houses that which would be offensive to good people if the figures pictured were alive in your parlor and the guests of your household. A picture that you have to hang in a somewhat secluded place, or that in a public hall you cannot with a group of friends deliberately stand before and discuss, ought to have a knife stabbed into it at the top and cut clear through to the bottom, and a stout finger thrust in on the right side, ripping clear through to the left. Pliny the elder lost his life by going near enough to see the inside of Vesuvius, and the farther you can stand off from the burning crater of sin the better. Never till the books of the last day are opened shall we know what has been the dire harvest of evil pictorials and unbecoming art galleries. Despoil a man's imagination and he becomes a mere carcass. The show windows of English and American cities, in which the low theatres have sometimes hung long lines of brazen actors and actresses in style insulting to all propriety, have made a broad path to death for multitudes of people. But so have all the other arts been at times subborned of evil. How has music been bedraggled? Is there any place so low down in dissoluteness that into it has not been carried David's harp, and Handel's organ, and Gottschalk's piano, and Ole Bull's violin? and the flute, which though named after so insignificant a thing as the Sicilian eel, which has seven spots on the side like flute holes, yet for thousands of years has had an exalted mission? Architecture, born in the heart of Him who made the worlds, under its arches and across its floors, what bacchanalian revelries have been enacted! It is not against any of these arts that they have been so led into captivity!

What a poor world this would be if it were not for what my text calls "pleasant pictures!" I refer to your memory and mine when I ask if your knowledge of the Holy Scriptures has not been mightily augmented by the woodcuts or engravings in the old family Bible which father and mother read out of and laid on the table in the old homestead when you were boys and girls. The Bible scenes which we all carry in our minds were not gotten from the Bible typology, but from the Bible pictures. To prove the truth of it in my own case, the other day I took up the old family Bible which I inherited. Sure enough, what I have carried in my mind of Jacob's ladder was exactly the Bible engraving of Jacob's ladder, and so with Samson carrying off the gates of Gaza, Elisha restoring the Shunammite's son, the massacre of the innocents, Christ blessing little children, the crucifixion and the last judgment. My idea of all these is that of the old Bible engravings which I scanned before I could read a word. That is true with nine-tenths of you. If I could swing open the door of your foreheads, I would find that you are walking picture galleries. The great intelligence abroad about the Bible did not come from the general reading of the book, for the majority of the people read it but little, if they read it at all; but all the sacred scenes have been put before the great masses, and not printer's ink, but the pictorial art, must have the credit of the achievement. First, painter's pencil for the favored few, and even engraver's plate or woodcut for millions on millions!

What overwhelming commentary on the Bible, what re-enforcements for patriarch's, prophets, apostles and Christ, what distribution of Scriptural knowledge of all nations, in the paintings and engravings therefrom of Holman Hunt's "Christ in the Temple," Paul Veronese's "Magdalen Washing the Feet of Christ," Raphael's "Michael the Archangel," Albert Durer's "Dragon of the Apocalypse," Michael Angelo's "Plague of the Fiery Serpents," Tintoretto's "Flight Into Egypt," Rubens's "Descent From the Cross," Leonardo Da Vinci's "Last Supper," Claude's "Queen of Sheba," Bellini's "Madonna" at Milan, Orcagna's "Last Judgment," and hundreds of miles of pictures, if they were put in line, illustrating, displaying, dramatizing, irradiating Bible truths until the Scriptures are not to-day so much on paper as on canvas, not so much in ink as in all the colors of the spectrum. In 1833, forth from Strassburg, Germany, there came a child that was to eclipse in speed and boldness anything and everything that the world had ever seen since the first color appeared on the sky at the creation, Paul Gustave Dore. At eleven years of age he published marvelous lithographs of his own. Saying nothing of what he did for Milton's "Paradise Lost," emblazoning it on the attention of the world, he takes up the book of books, the monarch of literature, the Bible, and in his pictures, "The Creation of Light," "The Trial of Abraham's Faith," "The Burial of Sarah," "Joseph Sold by His Brethren," "The Brazen Serpent," "Boaz and Ruth," "David and Goliath," "The Transfiguration," "The Marriage In Cana," "Babylon Fallen" and 205 Scriptural scenes in all, with a boldness and a grasp and almost supernatural afflatus that make the heart throb and the brain reel and the tears start and the cheeks blanch and the entire nature quake with the tremendous things of God and eternity and the dead. I actually staggered down the steps of the London Art Gallery under the power of Dore's "Christ Leaving the Praetorium." Profess you to be a Christian man or woman and see no divine mission in art and acknowledge you no obligation either in thanks to God or man?

It is no more the word of God when put before us in printer's ink than by skillful laying on of colors or designs on metal through incision or corrosion. What a lesson in morals was presented by Hogarth, the painter, in his two pictures, "The Rake's Progress" and "The Miser's Feast," and by Thomas Cole's engravings of the "Voyage of Human Life" and the "Course of Empire," and Turner's "Slave Ship." God in art! Christ in art! Patriarchs, prophets and apostles in art! Angels in art! Heaven in art!

The world and the church ought to come to the higher appreciation of the divine mission of pictures, yet the authors of them have generally been left to semi-starvation. West, the great painter, toiled in unappreciation till, being a great skater, while on the ice he formed the acquaintance of General Howe, of the English army, who, through coming to admire West as a clever skater, gradually came to appreciate as much that which he accomplished by his hand as by his heel. Poussin, the mighty painter, was pursued and had nothing with which to defend himself against the mob but the artist's portfolio, which he held over his head to keep off the stones hurled at him. The pictures of Richard Wilson, of England, were sold for fabulous sums of money after his death, but the living painter was glad to get for his "Alcyone" a piece of Stilton cheese. From 1640 to 1643 there were 4600 pictures willfully destroyed. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth it was the habit of some people to spend much of their time in knocking pictures to pieces. In the reign of Charles I. it was ordered by parliament that all pictures of Christ be burned. Painters were so badly treated and humiliated in the beginning of the eighteenth century that they were lowered clear down out of the sublimity of their art and obliged to give accounts of what they did with their colors. The oldest picture in England, a portrait of Chaucer, though now of great value, was picked out of a lumber garret. Great were the trials of Quentin Matsys, who toiled on from blacksmith's anvil till, as a painter, he won wide recognition. The first missionaries to Mexico made the fatal mistake of destroying pictures, for the loss of which art and religion must ever lament. But why go so far back when in this year of our Lord to be a painter, except in rare occasions, means poverty and neglect, poorly fed, poorly clad, poorly housed, because poorly appreciated?

When I hear a man is a painter, I have two feelings—one of admiration for the greatness of his soul and the other of commiseration for the needs of his body. But so it has been in all departments of noble work. Some of the mightiest have been hardly bestead. Oliver Goldsmith had such a big patch on the coat over his left breast that when he went anywhere he kept his hat in his hand closely pressed over the patch. The world renowned Bishop Asbury had a salary of $64 a year. Painters are not the only ones who have endured the lack of appreciation. Let men of wealth take under their patronage the suffering men of art. They lift no complaint: they make no strike for higher wages. But with a keenness of nervous organization which almost always characterizes genius these artists suffer more than any one but God can realize. There needs be a concerted effort for the suffering artists of America, not sentimental discourse about what we owe to artists, but contracts that will give them a livelihood; for I am in full sympathy with the Christian farmer who was very busy gathering his fall apples, and some one asked him to pray for a poor family, the father of whom had broken his leg, and the busy farmer said: "I cannot stop now to pray, but you can go down into the cellar and get some corned beef and butter and eggs and potatoes. That is all I can do now."

What a preparation for the wear and tear of the day a five minutes' look in the morning at some picture that will open a door into some larger realm than that in which our population daily drudge! Or what a good thing the half hour of artistic opportunity on the way home in the evening from exhaustion that demands recuperation for mind and soul as well as body! Who will do for the city where you live what W. W. Corcoran did for Washington and what others have done for Boston and Philadelphia and New York? Men of wealth, if you are too modest to build and endow such a place during your lifetime, why not go to your iron safe and take out your last will and testament and make a codicil that shall build for the city of your residence a throne for American art? Take some of that money that would otherwise spoil your children and build an art gallery that shall associate your name forever, not only with great masters of painting who are gone, but with the great masters who are trying to live, and also win the admiration and love of tens of thousands of people who, unable to have fine pictures of their own, would be advantaged. By your benefactions build your own monuments and not leave it to the whims of others. Some of the best people sleeping in Greenwood have no monuments at all, or some crumbling stones that in a few years will let the rain wash out name and epitaph, while some men whose death was the abatement of a nuisance have a pile of Aberdeen granite high enough for a king and eulogium enough to embarrass a seraph.

Oh, man of large wealth, instead of leaving to the whim of others your monumental commemoration and epitapholgy, to be looked at when people are going to and fro at the burial of others, build right down in the heart of our great city, or the city where you live, an immense free reading room or a free musical conservatory or a free art gallery, the niches for sculpture abloom with the rise and fall of nations and lessons of courage for the disheartened and rest for the weary and life for the dead, and 150 years from now you will be wielding influences in this world for good. How much better than white marble, that chills you if you put your hand on it when you touch it in the cemetery, would be a monument in colors, in beaming eyes, in living possession, in splendors which under the chandelier would be glowing and warm and looked at by strolling groups with catalogue in hand, on the January night when the necropolis where the body sleeps is all snowed under! The tower of David was hung with 1000 dented shields of battle, but you, oh man of wealth, may have a grander tower named after you, one that shall be hung not with the symbols of carnage, but with the victories of that art which was so long ago recognized in my text as "pleasant pictures." Oh, the power of pictures! I cannot deride, as some have done. Cardinal Mazarin, who, when told that he must die, took his last walk through the art gallery of his palace, saying: "Must I quit all this? Look at that Titian! Look at that Correggio! Look at that deluge of Caracci! Farewell, dear pictures!"

As the day of the Lord of Hosts, according to this text, will scrutinize the pictures, I implore all parents to see that in their households they have neither in book nor newspaper nor on canvas anything that will deprave. Pictures are no longer the exclusive possession of the affluent. There is not a respectable home in these cities that has not specimens of woodcut or steel engraving, if not of painting, and your whole family will feel the moral uplifting or depression.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JUNE 25.

Quarterly Review—Golden Text: "This is a Faithful Saying, and Worthy of All Acceptation, That Christ Jesus Came Into the World to Save Sinners"—I Tim. i.,15

Lesson I. Here we meet the mourning sisters of Lazarus, grieving because of his death, and sorrowing because Jesus had not been present to prevent death. The tender sympathy of Jesus is portrayed, for He wept. Yet to the bereaved sisters He declared, "I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in Me though he were dead yet shall he live." In the company of Jews, who were mourning friends, were those who mocked Jesus because of His human sympathy, and there were others who were only impressed with His humanity. Yet these were permitted to see His divine power displayed in the resurrection of Lazarus.

Lesson II. Though the raising of Lazarus was a great blessing and a divine miracle, Jesus sought retirement to escape the malice of the Jews. At the end of two or three months He returned to the home of Lazarus. Here His friends honored Him by making a feast. On either side at the table sat a living witness to the power of Christ; one was Simon, healed of leprosy, and Lazarus, the man who had been dead four days. The grateful Mary poured forth the emblem of her love in the precious ointment. The gift at once seemed extravagant and wasteful to the covetous Judas. He could not withhold his rebuke, to which Jesus responded, giving Mary the approval which placed her name upon the record which we pursue with reverent delight.

Lesson III. At the table prepared to eat the Passover supper on Thursday evening, Jesus sat with the twelve. The company had journeyed from Bethany to Jerusalem, where they assembled in the upper room prepared for Jesus and His disciples. No servant was present. The usual duty of washing the feet before the meal had not been performed. Their time was taken up in dispute. All wanted to be greatest, yet none was ready to take the way leading to that goal. There was One only in the midst that was truly great; He arose and laid aside His mantle, and girding Himself with a towel, in full costume of a slave, stooped and washed His disciples' feet. Then followed the earnest exhortation of Jesus, showing how impossible it was to be truly great and able to lead when destitute of true humility.

Lesson IV. Troubled and distressed on account of their own shortcomings, and the utter failure of Judas and the warning of Peter's future failure, the disciples were in danger of a complete defeat. Knowing all their thoughts, and seeing their future trials, Jesus urged the disciples to fortify their hearts against trouble. Faith was was the key into this secret of success. Promises of future success and a final home in heaven were conditional to them upon the exercise of true faith.

Lesson V. As faith would be protection against trouble of heart, so love would prove the test of obedience. To those truly devoted to Christ, whose loving obedience made them the sincere disciples of Christ, was given the promise of the indwelling presence of Christ in the person of the Holy Ghost, who should be to them Comforter, Guide and Teacher. To all who put love in lively action, seen in obedience, the love of the Father and Son was vouchsafed.

Lesson VI. Before leaving the upper room where Jesus had eaten with His disciples, and after He had encouraged their faith and promised them the Comforter, Jesus illustrated the union between Himself and His disciples by the beautiful figure of the vine and the branches. Here He emphasized the importance of abiding faith and love.

Lesson VII. In the quiet hours of the night, in the garden of Gethsemane, after the supper and the various lessons and the last prayer for His disciples, Jesus drank the bitter cup of His agony. Alone, while His disciples slept, He drank the cup which the Father had given Him. His soul was calmed and strengthened. Here Judas met his Master face to face. He knew the place where He would be, for He had often resorted hither for prayer and instruction with Him. It was late, yet Judas was at hand with an armed force to betray Jesus into the custody of His enemies.

Lesson VIII. Only a few hours before, Peter had been full of eagerness to defend his Lord. Not even the Roman soldiers or officers daunted his courage. His sword was put into use without a single order for it. Yet in the palace of the high priest Peter was a coward. Seeing his Master stand before the high priest in an illegal trial seemed to awaken no heroism in Him. He three times declared he knew not Jesus. Now he beholds his Master struck by an officer, and He has no testimony to offer in His favor. This surely was time of Christ's humiliation.

Lesson IX. Bound in chains and led forth as a condemned criminal, Jesus was ushered into the presence of the Roman governor, where His death sentence was to be pronounced. False witnesses and governors failed to prove Jesus guilty, yet because the chief priests stirred up the people and the clamor arose so high, Pilate scourged Jesus and delivered Him to the Jews. Him they most needed they most cruelly hated.

Lesson X. Since sunrise Jesus had been before the Sanhedrin, Pilate, Herod, and again before Pilate, and it was but nine o'clock when He was crucified. Every arrangement was made, and the journey from the hall of judgment to Golgotha was begun. Guarded by four soldiers and bearing His cross, Jesus was led forth to His death. Among the jeering crowds were the chief priests and officers, but there were also a few friends who followed the Master weeping as they went. Unable to bear the weight of His cross all the way, Simon of Cyrene was seized and pressed into service. The first utterance from the cross was a prayer for His murderers. Jeered by the thief on one side Jesus made no response, but quickly answered in promise to the penitent thief on the other side. So devoted was He to the interests of home and family that He spoke to His mother and John concerning their future comfort. He was the Sacrifice offered, and His atonement was made. Then He said: "I thirst," and "It is finished," and, last of all, He said: "Father, into Thy hands I commend My spirit," and died.

Lesson XI. Faithful women were first at the sepulchre, prepared to anoint the body of their Lord. But the scene had changed. There was a vacant tomb. Angels were present to say Christ was risen. Mary was constant in her love but bewildered in her faith. She became the first messenger Jesus sent to declare the glad news of a living Christ.

Lesson XII. The story of a risen Christ continued to be told, until there were disciples throughout the land. In Colosse, where heathenism had thrived, the Gospel was planted and souls were made alive in Christ Jesus. Change of time does not change the standard of Christian living. Paul, in writing to the church of Colosse, maintained the same standard that was held up on the day of Pentecost.

His Wedding Fee in Eggs.

A diminutive couple that ought to have been spanked and sent home were married at Stanford by a preacher who received sixty-five cents and two dozen eggs for his services. The groom was about fifteen and the bride a little over twelve years of age, wearing a dress too short by two inches to reach her knees. It looked like mockery of marriage. After the ceremony they drove their wagon up in a fence corner in the outskirts of town and proceeded to dine, a basket of victuals having been brought along to save the unnecessary investment of five cents in cheese and crackers. I happened to drive by with two friends while this bridal dinner was in progress, and the show was well worth the price of admission. Adam and Eve were never as happy in the Garden of Eden as that couple I saw in the fence corner.—Harrodsburg (Ky.) Sayings.

Equally Wearisome.

A former teacher at Wellesley College had as her guest for a few days a nephew, aged three. He was a delightful little man, and having no rival there, seemed quite in danger of being spoiled by his many admirers among the students. When, however, one of the young ladies asked him if he would not like to live there always, he shook his curly head in a most decided negative, and exclaimed, with a sigh: "Such 'ots of 'omans an' stairs!"—New York Tribune.

Austria is the only empire in the world which has never had colonies, or even transmarine possessions, in any quarter of the earth. Her ambition has hitherto been purely Continental.

How Old She Looks

Poor clothes cannot make you look old. Even pale cheeks won't do it.

Your household cares may be heavy and disappointments may be deep, but they cannot make you look old.

One thing does it and never fails.

It is impossible to look young with the color of seventy years in your hair.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

permanently postpones the tell-tale signs of age. Used according to directions it gradually brings back the color of youth. At fifty your hair may look as it did at fifteen. It thickens the hair also; stops it from falling out; and cleanses the scalp from dandruff. Shall we send you our book on the Hair and its Diseases?

The Best Advice Free.

If you do not obtain all the benefits you expected from the use of the Vigor, write the doctor about it. Probably there is some difficulty with your general system which may be easily removed. Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

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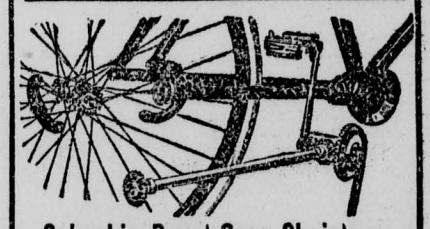

Columbia Bevel-Gear Chainless.

It has found favor with all classes because it gives no trouble. It is always ready to ride. There is no deterioration of its running qualities no matter what the conditions of road or weather. A Columbia of the highest grade throughout. Compare it part for part with any other bicycle and your investigation will be rewarded by proof after proof of its admitted superiority.

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CHAIN WHEELS. Columbias and **Hartfords** are the most popular chain bicycles because they contain more desirable features than can be found in other chain wheels.

Vedette Bicycles are strong and reliable.

PRICES, $75 to $25.
POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

HAVEMEYER ON TRUSTS

He Reads a Statement Before the Industrial Commission.

TELLS SOMETHING ABOUT SUGAR

Mr. Havemeyer Claims That the Sugar Refining Company, of Which He is the Head, Has Been a Benefit to the People—Declaring Dividends, He Says, is Merely an Executive Act.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Henry O. Havemeyer, President of the American Sugar-Refining Company, was a few days ago before the Industrial Commission appointed by President McKinley in accordance with an act of Congress in 1898 to investigate labor, manufactures, agriculture and business, and to suggest reformatory laws.

Mr. Havemeyer opened with an attack upon the tariff. This attack was made in a written statement which the witness had prepared. In the course of this statement Mr. Havemeyer said:

"The mother of all trusts is the customs tariff bill. The existing bill and the preceding one have been the occasion of the formation of all the large trusts, with very few exceptions, inasmuchas they provide for an inordinate protection to all the interests of the country, sugar refining excepted.

"Economic advantages incident to the consolidation of large interests in the same line of business are a great incentive to their formation, but these bear a very insignificant proportion to the advantages granted in the way of protection under the customs tariff.

"There probably is not an industry that requires a protection of more than ten per cent. ad valorem, and it is to obtain what is provided over such percentage in the tariff that leads to the formation of what are commonly spoken of as 'trusts.'

"With a protection to an industry not exceeding ten per cent. all menace to the community, of trusts, would cease. Any advantages that might then acrue to such combinations they would be fully entitled to.

"The rate of protection on sugar is an eighth of a cent a pound, which is about 3⅛ per cent. ad valorem, and is not the difference in the cost of refining between this and foreign countries. The least it should have is eighth per cent., or, in specific figures, ¼ cent per pound.

"The United States tariff bill, in assessing about $40 per ton duty on imported sugar, pays into the pockets of a few Louisianans, on their annual crop of 250,000 tons, $10,000,000; to the Hawaiian Islanders, probably represented by one hundred and fifty foreigners, on their annual crop of 250,000 tons, $10,000,000; say 100,000 tons produced elsewhere in the United States, $4,000,000.

"Here you have $24,000,000 extracted from the people of the United States for the sake of getting the revenue which $40 per ton on foreign sugar provides. This is merely illustrative of the whole tariff—every line of it—and its effect upon the people.

"I repeat that all this agitation against trusts is against merely the business machinery employed to take from the public what the Government in its tariff laws says it is proper and suitable they should have. It is the Government, throngh its tariff laws, which plunders the people, and the trusts, etc., are merely the machinery for doing it.

"Whether the Sugar Refining Company has been a benefit or injury to the community can be best expressed on a table showing the prices for a considerable period prior to the formation of the trust and for a corresponding period subsequent. The difference since its formation shows an advantage to the consumer—note that; consumer—of over one-eighth of a cent per pound."

Mr. Havemeyer admitted freely that the company did all possible to advance its own business interests. He did not think the corporations were under obligations to the different States, but that the reverse was true. "Capital and labor," he said, "would all adjust themselves if let alone."

The only way to prevent competition, Mr. Havemeyer testified, was to keep prices at a minimum—not necessarily in the interest of the consumer, but as a matter of business.

Replying to questions by Professor Jenks, after he had finished the reading of his paper, Mr. Havemeyer said the American Sugar Company was capitalized for much less than it was worth. "But for the clamor against trusts," he said, "it could be sold for three times its capitalization." Yet he thought the refineries could be duplicated for $35,000,000 or $40,000,000. The present capacity of the trust is, he said, 45,000 barrels a day, and the output 30,000. He thought the trust was refining about ninety per cent. of the sugar refined in the United States.

Mr. Havemeyer at first declined to say whether the company was making money at present, saying that was the business of the company alone, but he afterward made an incidental statement which the commission construed into an admission that the business was not profitable now.

The witness said that trusts were an example of the survival of the fittest in business.

On the question of labor Mr. Havemeyer said the laboring element were forced to form organizations, but that in doing so they sacrified much independence, and the unions had the effect of "bringing other men down to a low level." He contended that he was a friend of labor, and said that good men in the employ of the trust were paid ten per cent. more than they could get elsewhere.

Mr. Havemeyer said that many things were done in business which looked cold-blooded and harsh, but that business conditions often required conduct justifing such characterization.

Replying to a question as to how he could conduct business at a loss and still declare dividends, Mr. Havemeyer declared, laughingly: "One is an executive act and the other a matter of business."

Alarming Riots in India.

The riots in the Tinnevelly district of the Madras Presidency, British India, between the Maravars and Kullars on the one hand and the Shamari on the other are assuming alarming proportions. They have already spread over an area of a hundred square miles.

Where Dreyfus Will Live.

Captain Dreyfus, through his friends, has bought a Belgian estate between Brussels and Antwerp, where he intends to reside when his present troubles are over.

THE SUCCESSOR TO REED

David B. Henderson, of Iowa, Will be the Next Speaker.

More Than Enough Votes Have Been Pledged to Insure His Election to the Coveted Position.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The next speaker of the House of Representatives beyond all doubt will be David B. Henderson, of Iowa. More than a sufficient number of votes have been pledged to him to insure his election when he is nominated at the next session of Congress. The Western delegation in the House is a unit for him, while the congressional delegations of New York, Maryland and Massachusetts have declared that they will vote for him. The election of Mr. Henderson to the Speakership will crown a brilliant Congressional career which began in 1882.

DAVID B. HENDERSON, OF IOWA.
(His election to the Speakership is assured.)

When Mr. Reed resigned his seat in Congress, and with it the Speakership, it was an interesting speculation in official circles here as to who would be his successor in wielding the gavel. The contest for the coveted position did not become as exciting as many at first thought that it would. A number of candidates were announced, but their names were withdrawn, and the selection of Mr. Henderson was made practically unanimous.

David B. Henderson was born in Scotland fifty-nine years ago, but he has lived in this country since he was six years old. He lost a leg in the Civil War, and for seventeen years has been a member of the House, where he is known as a vigorous and effective orator and a partisan of positive views. He is the chairman of the caucus committee which recently prepared a scheme of currency legislation; in the House he has been a supporter of Civil Service reform, and he is one of the President's intimate friends.

"Dave" Henderson, as he is known to his friends in Washington, is noted for something besides his oratorical powers, his good nature, his broad-minded love of humanity, and his wooden leg. He is one of the few good singers in Congress, and while his lung power is of such vast volume that he cannot properly be called a "sweet singer," he is, nevertheless, a warbler of note. Patriotic songs and songs with rollicking choruses are the ones that appeal to Henderson. General Henderson's singing has been described by his rival in that accomplishment, former Representative Warren B. Hooker, as very strong on wind but very weak in tune, but nevertheless, everybody apparently likes to hear him.

It was Henderson who led the chorus in the Doxology sung before the Speaker's chair at the close of the Fifty-first Congress, and he has swung the preceptor's rod on many a famous occasion since. A Congressman recently said that when Henderson is Speaker he will probably want to supplement the Chaplain's daily opening prayer with congregational singing.

COAL MINERS STRIKE.

More Than 3000 Men Go Out in the Clearfield Region—Railroad Crippled.

ALTOONA, Penn. (Special).—Between 3000 and 4000 bituminous coal miners in the Clearfield region went out on a strike for an increase of two and a half cents a ton in machine mining. All the mines in the region shut down excepting those of the Berwind-White Company, and the miners made a strenuous effort to close these also. Over 500 men, headed by a band, marched to the Berwind-White works. The men who refused to quit work were hooted at and derided, but they stuck to their posts. An effort will be made to close up the entire Clearfield region.

Because of the strike the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway abandoned all traffic except the hauling of passenger and local freight trains. Nearly 1000 of the railway employes are out of work. The Sheriffs of Clearfield and Jefferson counties anticipate an outbreak of violence among the strikers and are prepared to take vigorous action.

There is danger that the strike will extend all over the bituminous field shipping coal to tidewater. Miners all over the district are restless. Secret conventions have been held at several places, and the miners' leaders say openly they can close the district in a day. Should the strike spread all over the field 30,000 miners will be involved, and not a pound of coal can be shipped to Philadelphia or New York markets.

CUBAN BANDITS KILL AND ROB.

Surrounded the Plantation and Carried Off All Valuables After a Fight.

HAVANA (By Cable).—Particulars have been received here of an outrage by outlaws on the plantation San Francisco, near Guanajay, Province of Pinar del Rio. On Sunday night ten men, mounted and well armed, surrounded the house of Francisco and Manuel Montelongo, brothers, owners of the plantation, and demanded entrance. The Montelongos open fire, which the thieves returned, killing Francisco. They then forced an entrance and carried away all the valuables, leaving Manuel bound.

A band, presumably the same party, attacked farms at Pepilla and Serafina, where the Cuban guards drove them off, killing a negro named Antonia Mirales. Major-General Lee and Senor Dols, Civil Governor of Pinar del Rio, have been asked to send troops to a number of small towns.

The Youngest Army Officer.

The youngest commissioned officer in the United States army is Hugh A. Drum, son of the late Captain John Drum. When Captain Drum was shot at El Caney, after forty years of military service, he left a family of boys, all young and with their way to make in the world. It was the desire of the family that one of the boys should follow his father in the profession of arms, and the choice fell upon Hugh, who was born in a Western fort and who had passed his childhood in various barracks and garrisons. He was in his freshman year at Boston College. The President, out of regard for the dead captain, appointed the boy to a lieutenancy. He still had a rigorous examination to take, and after he had passed it he was still regarded for a time as impossible on account of his size and age, but every difficulty was finally overcome, and ten days before he was nineteen years of age Lieutenant Drum received his commission, and is now in the Philippines serving as acting adjutant of the Third battalion.—New York Press.

The Feminine Idea of It.

Mrs. Smith—"What are you reading, John?"

Mr. Smith—"I am reading Herbert Spencer's 'Principles of Biology.'"

Mrs. Smith—"Why—what—what's that, John?"

Mr. Smith—"Herbert Spencer's 'Biology.' Let me read you an extract—his definition of life. Listen: 'It consists of the definite combination of heterogeneous changes, but simultaneous and successive, in combination with external coexistence and sequences.'"

"Why, John, what in the world is the man talking about?"

"I am astonished at you, Jane. Why, this is the work of the great English scientist."

"Yes, I know, but what is he writing about?"

"He is defining life, I told you. What did you suppose he was writing about?"

"Good gracious! I thought he was trying to get a patent on a clothes-horse."—Atlanta Constitution.

Jailbird Philosophy.

Our eyes travel much further than ourselves.

Talk about lightning changes! Take notice of our newcomers twenty minutes after their arrival.

The New York State aviary located at Sing Sing is said to be the largest in the world, the jailbird being the favorite species.

It does not signify because a man grows whiskers when the beginning of the end of his "bit" has arrived that we have seen his face for the last time.

None but the nose of innocence can produce a snore; hence the absence of that nasal melody in our dormitory.

There can be no friendship without confidence. Therefore I say unto you during your sojourn here, lock your jaw, keep your condensed milk and sugar to yourself and paddle your own canoe.—Sing Sing Star of Hope.

Watch Unearthed From an Indian Mound.

Near the village of Delton, Wis., was recently unearthed from an Indian mound a box which contained some flint arrow heads, and brads and a watch. It is not unusual to find arrow heads, patterns and skulls in these mounds, but the finding of a watch is something new. The watch bears no date. The only lettering is N. H. C. Co. The works are in a brass open face case with a heavy crystal. It is nearly three inches in diameter and three-fourths of an inch in thickness. It seems to be in good condition, and when wound shortly after it was found it began to tick off the seconds, and has been running ever since. There is a locust tree on the mound fourteen inches in diameter, indicating that the tree might be at least forty or fifty years old. The watch is evidently of recent manufacture.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Hypnotism is scientifically studied in some of the French medical colleges.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

There are 242 German Baptish churches in the United States, with 22,000 members.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Boston's debt has increased $5,000,000 a year for the last four years.

S. K. Coburn, Mgr. Clarie Scott, writes: "I find Hall's Catarrh Cure a valuable remedy.' Druggists sell it, 75c.

The number of sheep in the world is estimated at 550,000,000.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.
Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

The English residents of Rome, Italy, have a free hospital.

Piso's Cure is a wonderful Cough medicine. —Mrs. W. PICKERT, Van Sicien and Blake Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1894.

There are 2317 Sunday-schools with a membership of 362,000 in New Jersey.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Pistachio nuts come from Syria, and the Greeks were very fond of them.

TO CLEAN MATTING.

To make soiled matting look fresh and bright prepare a pailful of warm water with a handful of salt and four tablespoonfuls of Ivory Soap shavings dissolved in it. With a clean cloth squeezed out of the mixture, wipe every breadth of the matting, rubbing soiled spots until they disappear.

A WORD OF WARNING.—There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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Betrayed by the Telephone.

Young Prosser was unsophisticated and childlike, and had come from the country to take a clerkship in a city office.

Not long after his arrival a telephone was fitted at the place, and this he was expected to work. His first experience with it was very unpleasant. On hearing the call of the bell, he put up the receiver to his ear, and distinctly heard his employer's voice ask for certain information.

Now, Prosser in his simplicity though that, as his employer was two miles away, it would be necessary to shout with all his might, so he thundered his message back. But to his chagrin, back came the answer:

"I don't understand you at all."

Prosser yelled again and again, but with no better result. Then a solution of the difficulty occurred to him, and he softly soliloquized:

"I wonder if the old idiot is deaf."

His blood ran cold as he heard the sound of his governor's voice in response:

"No, Prosser, the old idiot is not deaf, and gives you a month's notice."—Pearson's Weekly.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.
Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

The Missouri Legislature has voted for the establishment of free employment agencies in St. Louis and Kansas City.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?
Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot Ease—a powder for the feet. It makes Tight or New Shoes feel Easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot, Callous, Aching and Sweating Feet. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Our army has consumed 125,000,000 grains of quinine in the last twelve months.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.
To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Great Britain and Ireland import 1,500,000,000 eggs a year.

Ever Have a Dog Bother You
When riding a wheel, making you wonder for a few minutes whether or not you are to get a fall and a broken neck? Wouldn't you have given a small farm just then for some means of driving off the beast? A few drops of ammonia shot from a Liquid Pistol would do it effectually and still not permanently injure the animal. Such pistols sent postpaid for fifty cents in stamps by New York Union Supply Co., 135 Leonard St., New York City. Every bicyclist at times wishes he had one.

THE LIFE OF DEWEY" the world's greatest hero, by Murat Halstead. AGENTS WANTED. Only $1.50. OUTFIT FREE. SIDNEY C. MILLER, Lakeside Bldg., CHICAGO

YOUR FUTURE Revealed. From the Great Book of Fate. Know Your Future. Free by mail, 25 cents. GENESEE PUBLISHING CO., 16 State St., Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—Case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. Send 5 cts. to Ripans Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 1000 testimonials.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

All For His Family.

A dangerous criminal was about to be executed in Calcutta. While his last toilet was going forward an Englishman who had just landed begged five minutes' conversation with him, which was granted. All that was heard of the interview was the final remark of the criminal. He called after his visitor: "A thousand pounds to my heirs? You understand?" When the hangman had prepared for his sad duty the culprit claimed the right to say a farewell word. Lifting up his voice he roared aloud to the assembled multitude: "All you who listen hear my dying statement: The best coffee is the coffee of Messrs. Chicory, Chewem & Chocker, of Calcutta and London!"—The Argonaut.

An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle.

Happy The greatest remedy for JOHNSON'S
MALARIA, CHILLS & FEVER
Grippe and Liver Diseases.
KNOWN ALL DRUGGISTS. 35c.

MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN REPLYING TO ADVTS. NYNU—25.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box D, Atlanta, Ga.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

RHEUMATISM CURED—Sample bottle, 4 days' treatment, postpaid, 10 cents. ALEXANDER REMEDY CO., 246 Greenwich St., N. Y.

"A Fair Face Cannot Atone for an Untidy House."
Use
SAPOLIO

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning June 25—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

TOPIC.—Spiritual growth.—Mark iv, 26-32.

The nature of spiritual growth is represented in the topical reference by two parables of Christ concerning the growth of seed cast into the ground. The soil is the human heart; the seed is the word of God; the growth is spiritual development; the fruit is Christian character; the harvest is the end of the world, when God distributes His rewards and punishments. The one thought emphasized by the topic and also by these two parables is the nature of spiritual growth, or the growth of the kingdom of God in the heart and life of men. Several characteristics of spiritual growth are pointed out.

1. Spiritual growth is constant. The seed grows continually. The man rises night and day, and the seed springs up and grows. It is not an irregular, intermittent growth, but a constant, steady growth. This should be the nature of spiritual growth. Constant study of God's word, constant communion with Christ, constant abounding in good works, should lead to constant advance of the spiritual life toward God and godliness.

2. Spiritual growth is mysterious. The seed should spring up and grow, he knoweth not how, for the earth bringeth forth fruit of herself. How mysterious is growth! Who can explain it or understand it? The fact we know; the philosophy is unknown. How characteristic of spiritual growth! Spiritual birth is mysterious. "The wind bloweth where it listeth, * * * but thou canst not tell whence it cometh or whither it goeth. So is every one who is born of the Spirit." Mystery is the nature of spiritual growth. Who can explain how the word of God can take hold of the human heart and change it and transform the human life? We know the fact, a blessed knowledge, but the philosophy of it is unfathomable. It is of God and mysterious, incomprehensible.

3. Spiritual growth is gradual and progressive. "First the blade, then the ear; after that the full corn in the ear." Step by step the process continues. The order is always the same; it is never reversed. God is orderly in all that He does. The fact should warn us against too high expectations. We cannot become saints in a day. Saints are not born, but developed. It should act as an encouragement and inspiration. Perhaps we do not grow as we feel that we should. Let us remember that not by giant strides does the seed grow, but gradually and progressively.

4. Spiritual growth is characterized by fruit bearing. The seed becomes the ear, the mustard seed the fruit bearing tree. Spiritual growth will manifest itself in spiritual fruit.

Bible Readings.—Ps. i, 1-6; lii, 7-9; lxlii, 12; Jer. xii, 1, 2; Hos. xiv, 5-7; Mal. iv, 1, 2; Math. xiii, 1-9, 33; Luke i, 80; Eph. ii, 19-22; v, 14-16; Phil. iii, 12-14; II Thess. i, 3; I Pet. ii, 1-3; II Pet. iii, 18.

New Motives.

Christians have new motives for missionary activity in these days. The old theory that whoever does not accept Christ in this life is lost, whether he has ever heard the gospel or not, is seldom broached now by the more intelligent classes of people. But present motives are, or should be, no less strong than those of former days in encouraging missionary activities. To bring light into darkened souls; to encourage the weary and heavy laden, sinking under life's burdens; to uplift the fallen; to give strength to overcome the demons of lust and selfishness; to show the despairing mourner that the grave is but the open portal to heaven—these are the true motives to missionary effort. Could they be any nobler or more potent?—Universalist Leader.

The Constant Builder.

The man of intellect keeps his confession in a book, but has no knowledge of it with the heart, but the real soldier of Christ carries his confession in the consciousness of his own soul. It is with him when he sleeps. Every morning he awakes with it. Throughout all of life he carries it in his innermost soul. And because it is the dominating power in his life, by virtue of his confession, he is a constant builder in the church of Christ.—Translated From the Dutch by Rev. J. Hendrick de Vries.

—What is Kodol Dyspepsia Cure? It is the newly discoved remedy, the most effective preparation ever devised for aiding the digestion and assimilation of food, and restoring the deranged digestive organs to a natural condition. It is a discovery surpassing anything yet known to the medical profession. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

Depends on What We Are.

Temptations are the crises which test the strength of one's character. Whether we stand or fall at these crises depends largely on what we are before the testing comes.—Presbyterian Journal.

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A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will leave Pittsburg on abovementioned dates at 8.55 A. M., arriving at Altoona 12.15 P. M., where stop for dinner will be made, reaching Philadelphia 6.25 P. M., and arriving ATLANTIC CITY, via the Delaware River Bridge Route, the *only all-rail line*. at 8.40 P. M. Passengers may also spend the night in Philadelphia, and proceed to the shore by any regular train from Market Street Wharf or Broad Street Station on the following day.

A stop-over of ten days will also be allowed at Philadelphia on the going trip, if passengers will deposit their tickets with the Ticket Agent at Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, immediately on arrival.

Tickets will be sold from the stations at the rates named below:—

	Train leaves.		Rate.
Pittsburg	8.55	A. M.	$10 00
Altoona(stop for dinner)	12.35	P. M.	8 00
Bellwood	12.46	"	8 00
Tyrone	12.56	"	7 65
Huntingdon	1.26	"	7 10
Mount Union	f1.44	"	6 75
Lewistown Junction	2.20	"	6 00
Philadelphia	Arrive 6.25	"	.....
Atlantic City	Arrive 8.40	"	.....

Tickets will also be good on regular trains leaving Pittsburg at 4.50 and 8.30 P. M., carrying sleeping cars to Philadelphia, and 7.05 P. M., carrying Pullman sleeping cars *through to Atlantic City*.

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—Thomas Thurman, deputy sheriff of Troy, Mo, says if everyone in the United States should discover the virtue of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve for piles, rectal troubles and skin diseases, the demand could not be supplied. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

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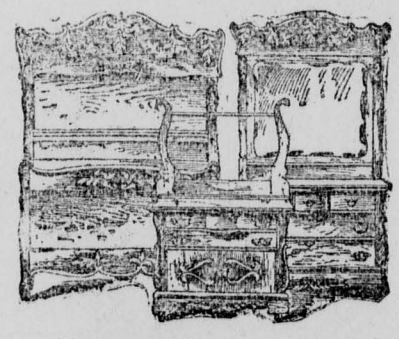

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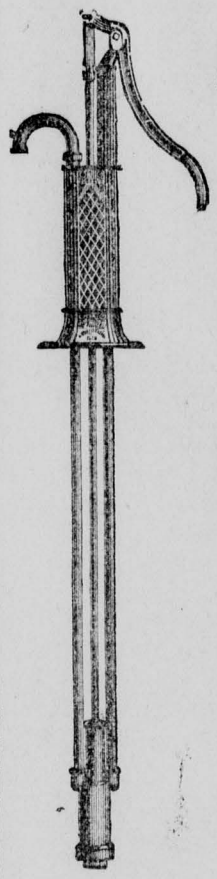

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